

# Water sale dropped by Cabinet

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

In an unexpected and dramatic shift of policy, the Government announced last night that it was postponing plans to privatise the water industry before the general election.

Legislation to sell the 10 water authorities in England and Wales was to have been the centrepiece of the Government's next parliamentary programme beginning in the autumn, raising between £5 billion and £7 billion for the Treasury.

But the Cabinet decided yesterday that the Bill, likely to be the most contentious of all privatisation proposals, should not go ahead in what will be the last full session of the present Parliament.

The announcement in a Commons written reply by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, stunned and disappointed some Conservative MPs, and the Thames Water Authority, the largest and most profitable of the bodies, which has been pushing for privatisation.

It led some MPs to question the Government's determination to carry out its privatisation aims.

Mr Ridley stated that his consultations on privatizing water authorities had shown that more time was needed to prepare legislation.

In February, Mr Kenneth Baker, Mr Ridley's predecessor, unveiling the Commons plans, had said that they were "fit and ready to join the private sector."

Mr Ridley reaffirmed last night that it was the Government's intention to proceed with water privatization as soon as practicable. That commitment may be outlined by the introduction of a short Bill in the next session of Parliament that will enable authorities to make necessary preparations for privatization.

The Government faced a storm from opposition MPs over the way it made the announcement. Mr Jack Cunningham, Labour's chief environment spokesman, intervened during a debate to describe it as disgraceful and cowardly.

After protests from the opposition, Mr Ridley was forced to go to the Commons to make a 10pm statement to MPs on the Cabinet's about-turn.

Mr Cunningham said: "This decision is a major victory for the Labour and trade union campaign."

The decision, coming on top of that to delay the sale of the Royal Ordnance factories was regretted by Conservative MPs who have strongly backed the privatization drive.

The Government has also held back on the sale of British Airways and shelved plans for community radio.



Martina Navratilova yesterday: beading for her fifth Wimbledon final in five years.

## Czech girl puts out Lloyd in semi-final

By Our Sports News Correspondent

Martina Navratilova, of the United States, who has won the title for the last four years, will play Hana Mandlikova, of Czechoslovakia, in the women's singles at Wimbledon on Saturday.

Miss Navratilova yesterday defeated Gabriela Sabatini, aged 16, of Argentina, 6-2, 6-2 while in the other semi-final Miss Mandlikova defeated Chris Lloyd, also of the United States, and three times winner, 7-6, 7-5 in 1 hour 35 minutes.

Miss Navratilova, who has won 32 consecutive matches at Wimbledon, overwhelmed the Argentine in 53 minutes on the centre court. Miss Mandlikova, who lost the 1981 final to Mrs Lloyd, fought back in the second set from 5-2 down to defeat the No 2 seed.

## Court rules EEC budget illegal

From Our Correspondent, Brussels

The European Court of Justice has ruled that the EEC's 1986 budget is illegal, a judgement that will save Britain £72 million pounds in payments to Brussels this year.

In the longer term the saving could rise to £100 million, but the judgement yesterday, just two days after Britain took over the EEC presidency, could spark a big row within the Community.

In a ruling that will sharply curtail the powers of the European Parliament, the court said that the Community's £21 billion budget was invalid. It was pushed through by the Parliament in December in defiance of the Council of Budget Ministers, who had put together a budget worth £20.6 billion. Britain's share of the difference was £72 million.

But the Parliament felt that the ministers had not met the Community's needs for a full year, and had produced an unrealistic budget.

The court, whose decisions are binding on the 12 governments and the European Parliament alike, ruled that

## Police station bombed in Cape

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A bomb exploded outside a police station in Cape Town early yesterday injuring a policeman and a policewoman, both whites.

It was the 11th bomb incident in various town centres since the declaration of a state of emergency on June 12.

Meanwhile, the Bureau for Information reported that three black victims of "necklace executions" were found during the 24 hours to 6 am yesterday - one in the Eastern Cape, one in the Southern Transvaal and one in the KwaNdebele "homeland."

A total of 96 "unrelated" deaths have been reported since June 12 by the bureau, which controls news about such incidents under the state of emergency.

A correspondent for the West German television network ARD, Dr Heinrich Buettge, left South Africa last night after his appeal against expulsion was turned down on Wednesday. He is the fourth foreign journalist to be expelled since June 12.

In Johannesburg, the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU), one of South Africa's biggest mainly black trade unions, opened its first national congress yesterday with its president, Mr Maxwell Xulu, absent and reportedly to hiding.

## Pupils losing out at sport

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

The Central Council of Physical Recreation are to meet teachers' unions and professional organizations over balking the decline of competitive sport in state schools.

The council believes that many schools fight shy of teaching that in sport winning is important. It also blames lack of finance which leads to poor facilities and coaching, misguided educational philosophy and lack of links between schools and clubs.

Traditional team games such as cricket, football and rugby union are particularly suffering, the council fears.

Mr Nigel Hook, senior technical officer, said: "There is a belief against competition in schools, that no child should be seen to fail. But it is educational rubbish that it is best for someone to learn to lose. Some element of competition is surely good because it reflects life."

Mr Peter Lawson, its secretary, said: "Things are sliding downhill so fast that it is not real. In the absence of a vastly increased government funding, there must be a partnership between the educationists and the sporting bodies."

The National Union of Teachers, National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association, Society of Education Officers, Secondary Heads Association and the National Confederation of Parents Associations have agreed to meet the council.

Mr Hook agreed there was the difficulty of lack of money. "The allowance for sport has not kept in line with inflation so it is impossible for PE staff to equip schools adequately or for playing fields to be maintained properly."

"But it also affects sports like swimming where cutbacks in government funding has meant that in some areas there is not enough money to pay for children to be taken by bus to pools. Unless parents themselves are prepared to pay, children are being denied the chance of a swim."

But Mr Hook also said that, although children had a far greater choice of activities, "from archery to yoga", than before, this had disadvantages. "This affects team games where there are sometimes too few people to make up sides so that those who want to take part are prevented from doing so."

He said that some of the activities made little contribution to physical fitness, citing a report by Loughborough University, which found that 85 per cent of 550 schoolchildren surveyed did not break into a sweat during an average week.

**Victory would be like manna**

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

The third and last Test match against India, sponsored by Cornhill, Edgbaston today, a game with a long-standing tradition for being a 'manna' match, yet where there have been decided winners. The last time this was as far back as 1974 when only last year's against Australia was even in a fifth day.

This could be a game that has the makings of a classic. With the home side unlikely to get their batting in good form, the conditions, especially on the pitch, are ideal for the visitors. They did it last time they played India at Edgbaston but that was post-war Test - 633 runs.

In today's match the batting will be the key. The home side will need to get their batting in good form. The conditions are ideal for the visitors. They did it last time they played India at Edgbaston but that was post-war Test - 633 runs.

**Accumulator in dasher**

Had the selection look round for a night with a record 120 first-class innings in 120. Gooch might have himself opening up Griffiths, of Nottinghamshire, who has had a record 120 first-class innings in 120. Gooch might have himself opening up Griffiths, of Nottinghamshire, who has had a record 120 first-class innings in 120.

**Wimbledon: Rex Bellamy previews the women's final**

Edgbaston: John Woodcock from the Third Test

Henley: report on the Royal Regatta

**Back to school for England**

With the start of the school year, the focus is on the education system. The report discusses the challenges facing schools and the government's plans to improve the system.

**Portfolio**

There is £20,000 to be won tomorrow in the Times Portfolio Gold competition - double the weekly £8,000 prize because there was no winner last weekend, plus the daily £4,000.

Yesterday's £4,000 prize was won outright by Mr Simon Bruce, of London EC2.

There is another £4,000 to be won today.

Portfolio list, page 23; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

**Peace hopes**

The Pope spoke of his desire for peace in Northern Ireland and Central America as he continued his tour of Colombia.

**Tripes results**

Cambridge Tripos examination results for Natural Sciences Part 1b are published today.

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## Tomorrow Weekend of sport

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## Swift action over Peacock unlikely

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

The key recommendations of the Peacock report on financing of broadcasting published yesterday, including radical plans for "pay-as-you-view", will not be implemented before the next general election, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, indicated last night.

Although he told the Commons the central outcome of the year-long inquiry fitted well with the Government's general philosophy, he made clear that decisions on the most far-reaching proposals affecting the style of broadcasting will be reached "for several years."

Several Tory MPs were convinced last night that the report would be shelved, at least in the short term.

Full report, pages 4 and 5. Leading article, page 13.

## Armed forces recruits face drug tests

By Nicholas Beeston

Armed forces recruits will be shown new films on the dangers of drug abuse and some servicemen may face tests, as part of a campaign by the Ministry of Defence to clamp down on narcotics offences, officials said yesterday.

The announcements come in the wake of recommendations by the drug abuse prevention committee, established 18 months ago to co-ordinate the fight against drugs by the Army, the Royal Navy and the RAF.

Latest statistics disclose that in 1984, 353 servicemen and women were convicted in military and civilian courts on drugs-related charges and that

## £8m seized in raid on French bank

Paris - Five masked gunmen got away with an estimated 88 million francs (£8 million) from the St Nazaire branch of the Bank of France yesterday after breaking into the homes of the bank manager and of the chief cashier, who was shot in the shoulder (Diana Geddes writes).

## Covent Garden swansong ends on sour note

By Alan Hamilton

Sir John Tooley, general director of the Royal Opera House, yesterday sprang to the defence of the first Covent Garden production for many years to be roundly booed on its opening night.

The final notes of Beethoven's *Fidelio*, widely regarded as the most solemn work in the operatic repertoire, were sounded outside Wagner's opera house under the baton of Sir Colin Davis on Wednesday night when a substantial body of the audience began to voice its disapproval in a way that is rarely heard in Britain's premier opera house. Spectators said that the booing lasted for a full two minutes.

Sir Colin, conducting his last production after 15 years as musical director of Covent Garden, bore the brunt of the abuse, but the dissatisfaction appeared to have been aimed more at Andrei Serban, the Romanian-born producer, and Sally Jacobs, the set designer, who staged an unconventional interpretation of Beethoven's portrayal of the triumph of good over evil.

For the first time in at least a decade, neither producer nor designer took a curtain call on the first night, although both were in the house at the time and later attended a first-night party with the cast.

Sir John said that a section of the audience had not appreciated the new and original treatment of an operatic piece generally regarded as sacrosanct. The production relies heavily on the imagery of the poet William Blake, and involves angels and devils appearing on stilts and, on the first night at least, struggling to keep their balance.

"It is simply that this production is a very original approach. Serban and Jacobs are very serious artists who looked deeply into *Fidelio* in search of a new approach. I think they have been largely successful," he said.

"Sacrosanct pieces in the repertoire often benefit from a fresh approach, provided always that there is a seriousness in the approach, which there certainly was in this case."

Sir John said that he had expected some poor reaction, because many people came to Covent Garden "wanting the conventional". But the present production was a genuine search for a different approach.

Serban and Jacobs have hitherto had a good track record.

Their present production has had mixed reviews. The *Times* said yesterday that the finale, to which the audience appears to have objected, was "almost a total success, shocking though it is". The *London Standard* said that the production "grew stranger and stranger", and that the second act "nose-dived".

A Covent Garden spokesman said that there had always been a small section of the regular audience who had been opposed to Sir Colin, and who might have been responsible for some of the booing. But the music appeared to have been generally well received, and there was ample applause for all the singers when they took their curtain calls.

## Lords rule in favour of TSB sale

The £1 billion stock flotation of the Trustee Savings Bank Group is likely to go ahead in September after a unanimous ruling by the House of Lords that the assets of the bank do not belong to its depositors (Lawrence Lever writes).

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# Growth in number of mature applicants for university places

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The number of pupils aged 18 applying for university places has dropped at the same time as the number of applicants aged 25 and over has increased, according to figures published yesterday by the Universities Central Council on Admissions.

Between 1984 and 1985 there was a 10.3 per cent increase in the number of over-25s applying to study for a university degree, and a 1.5 per cent drop in applicants aged 18, the UCCA statistical supplement for 1984-85 says.

This drop is attributed to the decline in the birth rate from the mid-1960s. The rise in mature applicants wanting a university

education is thought to be due to a number of factors: the fact that universities have been encouraging more mature students to apply, and accepting proportionately more of them; and that the universities of Glasgow, Strathclyde and Ulster are taking part fully now in the UCCA admissions scheme.

The previous year there was an 8.1 per cent increase in the number of over-25s applying for university, when there were no special factors operating, so the trend is clear. In the academic year 1984-85 there were 8,942 candidates over the age of 25, representing 5.7

per cent of the total of 157,085. Older students choose to study certain subjects, in particular the humanities where the proportion was as high as 11.7 per cent, with 9.7 per cent opting for social sciences.

Overall, there has been a very slight decline in the standard of grades achieved at A level. The average score of home candidates accepted for university entrance has remained the same at 11 points or two Bs and a C. This is the first time the average score has not risen since it was first calculated in 1980.

"It is apparent that universities are continuing to accept candidates of very high calibre as measured by A level results," UCCA says. The most sought after subjects require higher A level scores than 11 points, and these include law, medicine, veterinary science, English and accountancy.

Statistical Supplement to the Twenty-third Report 1984-85 (UCCA, PO Box 2A, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1HY; £3).

Age distribution of home candidates 1983-85						
	Age Under 18	18-19	19-20	20-21	25.0 & over	Total
1983	8,829	91,856	35,433	15,480	7,497	157,015
1984	8,573	89,162	35,877	16,369	8,107	156,488
1985	9,129	87,846	34,534	16,633	8,942	157,085
% increase 1984-85	30.9	-1.5	-0.4	1.6	10.3	0.4

# Teachers fight ethnic poll

Teachers in London are boycotting a census which seeks to establish the ethnic origin of staff working for the Inner London Education Authority (our Education Correspondent writes).

They are being supported in the action by the National Union of Teachers, and almost half the 1,000 schools in the Inner London Education Authority have refused to fill in the questionnaire.

The Ilea, the largest education authority in Britain, has warned the teachers that they could face disciplinary action if they do not comply.

In common with many organizations, the authority argues that it needs information about the racial origins of

its 21,000 teachers to assess whether its equal opportunities policies are working.

The Commission for Racial Equality makes the same argument, and there is widespread agreement nationally on the need for ethnic monitoring.

However, ethnic minority groups and those on the left are suspicious. They are worried that the information might fall into the wrong hands.

Mr Mike Loosley, secretary of the Inner London Teachers' Association, said: "The pressure is being put on heads now. I know of some who have had four reminders and others who have had unofficial threats of disciplinary action."

"We have advised our members to stick fast in not participating, but, if the authority is unwise, it is heading for confrontation. If it is wise, it will talk about it further, but I fear the first."

A spokesman at NUT headquarters said that the Ilea's intentions may have been good but the authority seemed to have made some tactical errors.

Many people did not believe, for example, that there were foolproof safeguards about confidentiality.

Mr Saleh Mamon, secretary of the London Black Teachers' Group, said there was immense resentment about the questionnaire.

# Pop singer to leave Britain

By Nicholas Beesley

Boy George, the pop music star, announced plans to leave Britain yesterday, after his brother said that he was a heroin addict with only eight weeks to live.

The millionaire singer gave conflicting accounts of his health, saying he was "fit enough to run a marathon" and later admitting he was "an out and out junkie with only a few weeks to live".

His brother, Mr David O'Dowd, aged 21, repeated charges published in *The Sun* newspaper, and said: "I went public about George's heroin addiction because I believe it is the only way he can be saved. Leaving the country now would just be running away from the problem."

# Fumes put 10 in hospital

Ten people were taken to hospital yesterday after another escape of fumes was detected in a store where experts were investigating a gas leak. The Tesco supermarket at Carmarthen in West Wales was closed while health officials checked freezer equipment.

Eighty eight people were treated in the West Wales General Hospital at Glangwili on Wednesday after the first escape of fumes caused chaos.

# Wife cleared of killing

Mrs Gillian Rendell, who stabbed her violent husband to death with a carving knife last December, was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of murder.

Mrs Rendell, aged 23, a mother of two, said that her husband Michael, aged 22, turned to drink and drugs after their marriage in 1983. He regularly beat her up and called her a slave.

# Extradition plea to court

The High Court yesterday reserved judgment in an application by Mr Alex Herbage, the international financier, for an order blocking his extradition to the United States.

Mr Herbage, aged 55, is wanted in Florida, on specimen charges related to an alleged \$46 million (£30 million) investment fraud.

# Girl dies on school holiday

Police and council officials were inquiring yesterday into the death of Claire Parkes, aged 10, at the Thornbridge Educational Centre, Ashford, in the Derbyshire Peak District.

The girl, of Middlewood, Sheffield, died after falling 10 ft into a stairwell.

# PC in shooting 'victim of 1,000 to 1 chance'

By Craig Seton

The tragic shooting of John Shorthouse, aged 5, by a police marksman was a lesson to all police forces to ensure that children were not at risk before armed officers searched for criminals, Stafford Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Anthony Palmer, QC, defending Police Constable Brian Chester, who has denied the unlawful killing of the boy, told the jury that the officer had been the victim of a "cruel, 1,000-1 chance."

A verdict is expected today. PC Chester, aged 35, of Leek Wootton, Warwickshire, is accused of gross negligence in shooting John Shorthouse through the heart from nine inches range, as the boy lay in his bed during a police raid on his parents' maisonette in Birmingham last August.

Mr Palmer, summing up, told the jury: "No verdict of yours can bring the lad back. He was a victim."

"Brian Chester is also a victim - a victim of today's violence which requires a beat bobby without a penny's extra pay to go into places to face, possibly, an armed man."

"He is a victim of inadequate preparation, no proper reconnaissance, no proper in-

formation as to who was in the house, and who might be sleeping where. He was a victim of a cruel 1,000-1 chance."

Mr Palmer added: "One thing that might be learned from this case by all police forces in future is to have better reconnaissance and better information about who lives in the house before they go in."

Mr Palmer said that PC Chester had not been told there were children in the maisonette as police searched for three men - including John Shorthouse's father, who had carried out an armed raid on a restaurant in Wales earlier.

The jury had to be sure that the marksman had fired deliberately, and knew that John Shorthouse was in the bedroom, as the prosecution claimed, before they could convict.

"He must have squeezed the trigger, but he has no memory, no realization of having done so," Mr Palmer said.

The prosecution claimed that the boy must have moved and startled PC Chester, who fired instinctively as a result.

The case continues today.

# Five-star rating for former railway hotel

By Ronald Faux

The first five-star accolade to be awarded by the Automobile Association for more than 10 years was presented to the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, yesterday.

The former railway hotel, at the western end of Princes Street, is now part of the Guinness organization. It was built in 1903 by the Caledonian Railway Company, a red sandstone monument to Edwardian opulence which recently underwent a £4 million renovation.

Only Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire, part of the same group, holds five-star status in Scotland. Of the 21 five-star hotels in Britain, only five are outside London.

Mr Shaun Dowling, chairman of Gleneagles Hotels, said that the company was particularly pleased to receive the award on the eve of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, for which the Caledonian was to be the "flagship" hotel.

# Rare Chinese art for sale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The collapse of a Hong Kong shipping empire is bringing one of the most important collections of Chinese art on to the market.

The collection formed by T.Y. Chao, aged 75, founder of Wah Kwong Shipping, is valued at about £7 million by Sotheby's.

The 400-odd pieces will be dispersed in two sales in Hong Kong in November 1986 and May 1987. Roughly half the pieces belong to Mr Chao's private collection and half to a family trust.

The Wah Kwong group with a fleet of 65 vessels has been struck by the recession in shipping world-wide and is seeking to restructure the business in a manner that will satisfy its 40 creditors to whom it owes £570 million. It is believed that Mr Chao's private fortune roughly

equals the debt and he is selling up in an attempt to settle the collapse with honour.

Mr Chao was born in Shanghai in 1911 and began life as a lawyer. He moved into shipping in the wake of the Sino-Japanese war, buying his first 9,050-ton vessel in 1946. In 1948 he moved his family and his business to Hong Kong to escape the communists and prospered, becoming one of the territory's leading business figures.

He bought his first piece of Chinese porcelain at the age of 30 and in recent years has bought many of the greatest rarities that came on the market. He has the perfectionism typical of Chinese collectors, almost every piece in his collection is in perfect condition.

That he should have concen-



Mrs Thatcher taking a trip down The Thames with Richard Branson in Virgin Challenger II last night. Earlier, the boat had swept past Tower Bridge on its triumphant return to London (Photographs: Bill Warhurst and John Manning).

# Branson offer of trophy

After sweeping victoriously into London on the Thames in his boat Virgin Atlantic Challenger II yesterday, Richard Branson offered his own trophy to challengers for the Atlantic Blue Riband.

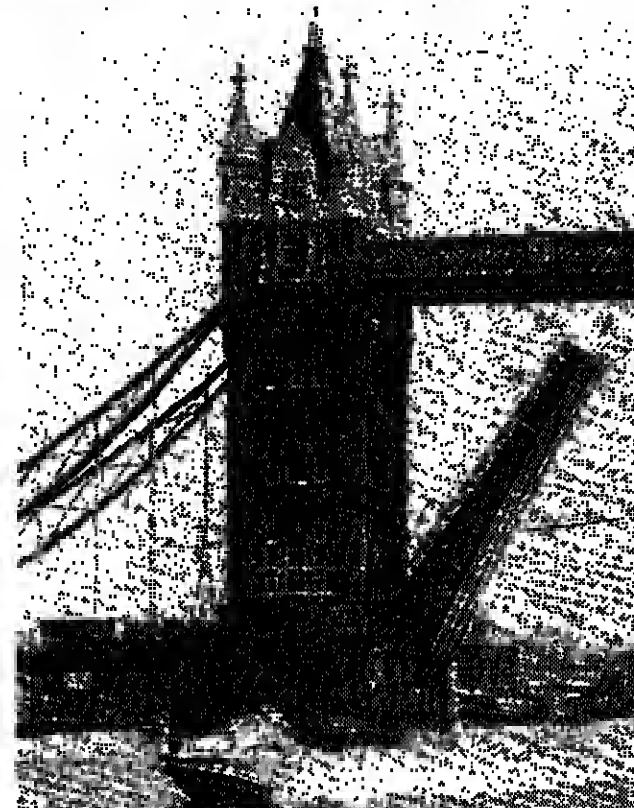
"I've thrown down the gauntlet, invited other challengers and now I'm offering a trophy to promote competition as Howard Hales intended," he said.

The original Hales Trophy, presented by Mr Howard Hales to holders of the Blue Riband, is in the American Merchant Marine Museum in New York.

The curators are refusing to give up the trophy, which has been in the museum since the American liner United States last broke the transatlantic crossing record 34 years ago.

"Since all Hales' trustees are now dead, there is a danger that it will stay there for ever," Mr Branson said. He was speaking at a champagne reception aboard a mock Mississippi river boat - part of his Virgin empire.

The Virgin Atlantic Challenger Trophy for the Blue Riband would be available to anyone who heat Mr



Branson's record of three days eight hours and 31 minutes for the crossing. It will incorporate the Bishop's Rock Lighthouse Trophy presented to Mr Branson at the Scilly Isles when he crossed the finishing line on Sunday.

Mr Branson was given a hero's welcome as Virgin Atlantic Challenger II sped at full speed through Tower Bridge.

He was greeted by Princess Michael of Kent, who launched the 75-foot £1.5 million boat in May.

# Jeweller appears in court

John "Goldfinger" Palmer, the fugitive jeweller being questioned about Britain's biggest robbery, appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates court yesterday. Detective Chief Inspector Ron Smith was granted an application under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act for a 24-hour extension to the 36 hours allowed for questioning a suspect without charge.

No charges have been made, and if there are still none at the end of the 24-hour deadline, police will have to apply for a further extension or release Mr Palmer.

Mr Palmer, 36, wearing a pink tee-shirt and grey trousers, sat impassively in the dock during the 10-minute hearing before magistrate Mr Eric Crowther, which was held in camera. He was represented by Bristol solicitor Mr Philip Albery, who did not object to the police application.

Mr Albery said his client had consented to being held in custody for questioning for another 36 hours. "He did not apply for bail and he will probably appear tomorrow at the same court," Mr Albery said.

Mr Palmer, being questioned about the £26 million Brinks Mar gold bullion raid at Heathrow in 1983, was asked to leave Tenerife last Sunday under Spain's new alien laws. He was refused admission to Brazil because his passport had expired.

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# Sizeable drop in cost of winter package holidays

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Package holidays prices are now so low that tour operators have detected a trend towards three foreign holidays a year.

Intasun, Britain's second biggest tour operator, yesterday released its winter tour brochure with some prices being a fifth and nearly a third cheaper than last winter, with a wide range of cheap offers for families and the over-55 age group.

More than half the winter sun offerings and more than a third of ski holidays on offer from Thomas Cook Holidays, which also released its brochure yesterday, are cheaper than last winter.

However, both companies gave a warning that the price discounting was unlikely to last. Mr Roger Heape, Intasun's managing director, said that he expected an overall price increase next summer.

Mr Erich Reich, Thomas Cook's managing director, said: "The increases... could be anything between 5 and 10 per cent."

The average price of Cook's winter sun holidays has been reduced by 2 per cent, generally undercutting its competitors, he said.

Mr Heape said that there were still holidays available for the rest of this summer into September. While there would be some discounting, it would be nothing like the situation last summer.

He said that some prices are rising, particularly for winter sports, average overall prices would be about the same as last winter.

Mr Heape said that conflicting cost pressures would affect prices next summer. Exchange rates for holiday destination currencies, notably the Spanish peseta, were not as favourable as they had been, and it was difficult to estimate how long cheaper aviation fuel costs would continue.

The attitude of Spanish hoteliers had been "encouraging" because they did not seem to be following the pattern of demanding a disproportionate increase in room rates after a good season. But he gave a warning that there would be increased hotel charges because of higher rates of local inflation.

Intasun hopes to entice holidaymakers with offers, including free airport parking, while no-surge guarantees against currency changes or rises in fuel costs could amount to an extra bill of up to £10, or a similar-sized rebate.

Fringe benefits on offer from Cook's include free airport parking, an unqualified no-surge guarantee, free overnight accommodation for those on early morning flights

# New development puts historic Leeds 'at risk'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Historic buildings in the centre of Leeds are under threat because of large development schemes which take no account of their impact on the heritage of the city, a report by Save Britain's Heritage says today.

The report, written by Mr Ken Powell, says that Leeds has retained much of its historic character but argues that heritage is being squandered in an uncritical pursuit of new development, often of the most inappropriate type."

It details a proposed development by MAB, a Dutch company, for a large site in Kirkstall, which he claims would involve the demolition of a considerable number of Victorian buildings.

"Most of Leeds market would be rebuilt, and also the scale of the development is likely to jeopardize the future of Boar Lane, one of the great historic streets of Leeds."

The report states that "the overriding aim in Leeds planning appears to remain, as it was 10 or even 20 years ago, to obtain large development schemes, regardless of their impact on the fabric."

Although there have been success stories, including the riverside area of central Leeds, a survey of local authority spending on conservation shows that Leeds ranked far below comparable cities.

Leeds: A Lost Opportunity? (Save, 68 Battersea High Street, London SW11 5HX; £3).



PARLIAMENT JULY 3 1986

Future checks on broadcasting should not be less than now

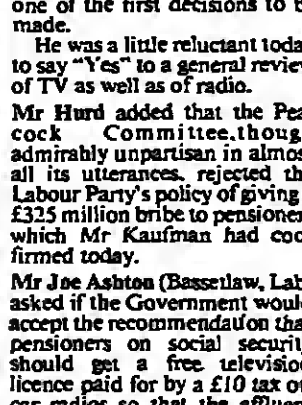
PEACOCK REPORT

The Government saw merit in the proposals of the Peacock Committee on financing the BBC paving the way for a free broadcasting market with an increase in the proportion of television programmes supplied by independent producers...

believes that any future arrangements should be no less effective than those now in place. I have already announced the intention to publish a Green Paper looking at the existing framework for the provision and regulation of radio broadcasting as a whole...

While there should be full discussion of the details of the report, so far from it being something that should be pigeon-holed it provided a springboard for action and should not be a pretext for delay. Mr Hurd said he hoped that despite the initial dispiriting reaction of the Opposition they would play their part, at least as individuals, in a constructive debate on the detailed recommendations...

Mr Meriys Rees (Leeds, South and Morley, Lab) said to see the Government look on competitive tendering with approval was worrying. What had it in mind? Mr Hurd said that on the IBA franchises the IBA had ideas for changing the present system. We are in touch with the IBA (he continued) so that we do not get into a position where we are locked into the existing timetable and find that the Government cannot make any effective changes before 1998 because the machinery he specified begins to roll in the autumn of next year...



Brittan: Report provides springboard for action

alarmed at the possibility of separating Radios 1 and 2 from Radios 3 and 4 which might well turn the BBC into a cultural ghetto. There was no connection between broadcasting costs and the RPI. Would the Home Secretary look again carefully at his decision to index the TV licence in accordance with the retail price index? Mr Hurd said Mr Freud was wrong in saying that there was some decision about the indexation of the licence fee. This was a proposal put forward by Peacock...

Pay premium to attract teachers

on the grounds that if we cannot get maths and physics teachers on the present rates of pay in the industry is great we have a duty to the children to try to obtain these teachers. Objections come not from this Government but from the NUT. Mr Kinnoch: Does she imagine, as a former Secretary of State for Education, that premiums to particular teachers to particular shortage subjects would be satisfactory as a way of rewarding teachers? (Conservative backbencher: Yes)

Commission might act on airline cartels

asked about the failure of the EEC states to agree on the matter. The European Commission might take independent action against airline cartels, she said. Mr Phillip Oppenheim (Amber Valley, C): Will she consider the depressing news that most of our so-called EEC partners have decided against following our lead and against effective liberalization of the European airline market?

Supergrass worries

The Government was aware of worries in Northern Ireland over supergrass trials and was considering them, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said during Commons questioning. He was replying to Miss Clare Short (Birmingham Ladywood, Lab) who said that supergrass trials alienated the nationalist population in Northern Ireland from the system of justice.

Protests at prolonged detention of Britons

ZIMBABWE

There were strong protests in the House of Lords at the continued detention without trial in Zimbabwe of two British citizens, Philip Hardey and Colin Evans, held for five years under regulations introduced by the previous Rhodesian regime at a time of emergency. Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) was cheered when he declared: It really is an outrage to human freedom that men should be treated like this. When the Marquess of Salisbury (C) asked what steps the Government was taking to secure the men's release, Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, replied that the British High Commission in Harare had continued to make clear to the Zimbabwean authorities its hope that Mr Hardey and Mr Evans could be released soon. Their appeal against detention was due to be heard on July 30. Lord Nugent of Guildford said the matter called for the utmost influence to be used by the Government to get these men justice. Lady Young: I regret he should feel they are not being helped. We have used all the influence we have when the Foreign Secretary (Sir Geoffrey Howe) visited Harare and there have been other ministerial visits. We have used our influence there and the High Commission has made regular visits. It is a matter for the Zimbabwe legal system ultimately to determine what shall happen. I know there are strong feelings in all parts of the House on this. Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) said it was intolerable that a situation continues in circumstances where there is widespread concern in all parts of the House. (Cheers) Lady Young: We are talking about an independent country, Zimbabwe. We have made representations and we are not in a position - as this is not the UK - to do more than make representations in the course of justice in another independent country. Lord Joroff (L): We have a duty to see that these people are properly represented. Lady Young: To the best of my knowledge and belief, they have been properly represented. The Marquess of Salisbury, pointing out that the regulations were produced at a time when there was an emergency which no longer existed, added: Is this not an offence against human rights to continue in this way. (Cheers) Lady Young: The regulations by which the men were detained were produced at a time when the situation was not as it is today in Zimbabwe. Whether these regulations are repealed is a matter for that government.

Move to help borrowers rejected

HOUSE OF LORDS

A move to give protection to people who ran into financial difficulties and were unable to keep up mortgage payments was unanimously rejected during the committee stage of the Building Societies Bill in the House of Lords. An amendment, moved by Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab), seeking to put a duty on the new Building Societies Commission being set up under the Bill to ensure protection for people in such circumstances was rejected by 119 votes to 81 - Government majority, 38. Lord Brabazon of Tara, a Government spokesman, resisting the proposal, said it would be unfair to building society lenders to make it a duty for societies to provide a social service. The commission was essentially in the business of prudent supervision of building societies and had no control over them.

Next week

The main business in the House of Lords next week is the Finance Bill. Tuesday: Progress on remaining Wednesday: Conclusion of remaining Thursday: Debate on EEC budget. Friday: Conclusion of remaining. The main business in the House of Lords next week, report, second day. Tuesday: Civil Bill, third day. Thursday: Public Order Bill, committee. Friday: Financial Services Bill, second reading.

PEACOCK REPORT Censorship

Moving by stages to greater freedom of choice for consumers

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The brave new world of broadcasting envisaged by the Peacock Committee would sweep away the "comfortable duopoly" of the BBC and ITV by the turn of the century. It would give subscribers freedom of choice between any number of television programmes beamed directly into their homes by satellite and cable networks. The 219-page report lists 18 recommendations for the first of three stages of deregulating the industry - with a start being made by January 1988 - and of creating a free market system dictated by the consumer. The goal of the evolutionary system is defined as "a system which recognizes that viewers and listeners are the best ultimate judges of their own interest, which they have the option of purchasing the broadcasting services they require from as many alternative sources of supply as possible". The Committee concluded that, for the time being, BBC TV should not be forced to accept advertising and that the licence fee should be indexed to inflation. However, it was split on whether to privatize BBC Radios One and Two, agreeing only that the Corporation should be given this option. Only four of its seven members backed a proposal to put up for auction all 15 independent TV franchises when the contracts expire in 1988. The first step on the road to a free-market system would be to adapt television sets for direct subscription, which in turn would replace the licence fee during stage two in the late 1990s. The final stage in the twenty-first century would introduce an era of "electronic publishing" in which consumers would buy packages of programmes in much the way that they buy newspapers. A key provision is that the free market should be supplemented by a subsidized public service network, administered by a new Broadcasting Council, to provide programmes of minority or specialist interest with the accent on "knowledge, culture, criticism and experiment". Another is that all censorship and vetting should be eliminated, because "pre-publication censorship... has no place in a free society". Some pensioners on supplementary benefit should be exempt from the licence fee, the BBC should manage the collection of the fee and offer facilities for payments phased throughout the year, and there should be a £10 licence for car radios. The cost of a monochrome licence should also be increased to discourage people from buying them for colour sets. In order to further deregulation, all restrictions on "pay-per-view" should be abolished. British Telecom should be allowed to set up a national cable network; the BBC and ITV should take at least 40 per cent of programmes from independent producers; the "silent" early morning hours should be auctioned; and satellite franchises should also go on the market. The Committee, chaired by Professor Alan Peacock, of Heriot-Watt University, visited six foreign countries and received evidence from 843 organizations and individuals since it was established in March 1983 to enquire into the financing of the BBC.

THE FINDINGS

Strains of sharing airwaves

The committee's main findings are: 1. The BBC has run into problems because the buoyancy of licence revenue arising from the transition to colour television has come to an end. 2. Much of the unpopularity of the licence fee arises from the annual lump sum payment and the burden it inflicts on the poor, many of whom depend on TV for information and entertainment. 3. Both the BBC and ITV have suffered from cost and efficiency problems arising from their "comfortable duopoly". 4. This shared supremacy is threatened by the development of satellite, cable and video systems. 5. Channel Four has introduced a new breed of independent producers, whose potential for increasing competition is constrained by their limited market and virtual dependence on a monopoly buyer. 6. The technology exists for direct subscription, and its cost would be reduced if all new TV sets were equipped with it. 7. Opinion polls show a public willingness to pay directly for BBC services. 8. Independent radio stations are in financial trouble because of increasing competition for advertising, notably from commercial breakfast television and free newspapers, and there are no signs that their situation will improve.

THE FEE

Keeping politics at arm's length

The licence fee: Pending a system of direct subscription, the licence fee should be linked to the Retail Price Index from its next review in 1988, on a basis of £60 on April 1 next year. The Committee drew attention to the political implications of the BBC's dependence on the transmission of licence fees through government in the form of annual grants. "One of the most important arguments for indexation is that it would bring a measure of insulation of the BBC from political influence. The evidence suggests that the need to renegotiate the licence fee does at least occasionally influence the Corporation, both in its general policies and its attitude to particular programme suggestions." "It would indeed be astonishing if he who paid the piper did not occasionally hint at the tune; and it would be equally astonishing if the piper did not occasionally anticipate his paymaster's calls. Indexation will not eliminate the paymaster relationship, but will put it more at arm's length." The Committee also suggested that indexation would put pressure on the BBC to exploit its revenue-earning potential more forcefully, and to think more carefully before embarking on peripheral activities far removed from its core obligations.

CENSORSHIP

Vetting of obscenity and sex ruled out

On censorship, the Peacock Committee said that it was aware of public concern about excesses of violence and sex on television. However, pre-broadcasting censorship and vetting of any kind should be abolished, and the "normal laws of the land" relating to obscenity and similar matters be extended to cover broadcasting. At present the Obscene Publications Act 1959 does not apply to the broadcast media since it is held that current regulation, which the committee wants to phase out, achieves a similar purpose. "The end of all censorship arrangements would be a sign that broadcasting had come of age, like publishing three centuries ago." "Pre-publication censorship, whether of printed material, plays, films, broadcasting or other creative activities or expressions of opinion, has no place in a free society." "We would want to advise government and Parliament to embark forthwith on a phased programme for ending it." On proposals for 24-hour television, the committee said that unused night hours (11 pm to 6 am) could be sold and used to transmit programmes for video recording, to provide some of the benefits of additional channels. The BBC and Independent Broadcasting Authority would have first claim on these wavelengths, but only for special occasions such as elections. The committee said there was a case for establishing a common authority in the 1990s to take over the transmission responsibilities of both the BBC and the IBA and to link up satellite and other services.

RADIO 1 AND 2

Option to sell popular services to highest bid

Five members of the Committee proposed that they should be privatized and financed by advertising, and it was opposed because they feared it would seriously damage the other BBC Radio services and cripple a number of independent radio companies. The majority view was that while Radios One and Two could compete for advertising with the independent radio network, the resulting market would be more attractive to advertisers. It was suggested that the new privatized radio networks, which could be bought by their existing managements and workers, would provide a nationwide spine.



Faces behind committee of inquiry

Members of the committee, apart from Professor Alan Peacock, the chairman, who is research professor in public finance, Essex Fairbairn Research Centre, Heriot-Watt University, included (above, left to right) Mr Jeremy Hardie, economist, accountant and businessman, chairman of the National Provident Institution; Mr Samuel Brittan, principal economic commentator and assistant editor of the Financial Times; Sir Peter Reynolds, CBE, chairman of Rank Hovis McDougall; Lord Quinton, president of Trinity College, Oxford, chairman of the British Library; and Mr Alastair Hetherington, research professor of media studies, University of Strirling. The seventh committee member was Miss Judith Chalmers, television and radio presenter and travel journalist.

King wants swift conclusion of RUC inquiry

matter pressed on with no hold-up. Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West, L) wondered if it was possible for Mr Stalker to be put back on to the inquiry in Northern Ireland once the whole disciplinary action in Manchester was resolved. Mr King explained that the decision to appoint Mr Sampson was taken by the Chief Constable of the RUC but only after consultation with HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary and the Attorney General. My own concern (he went on) is that this matter should now be pursued as vigorously as possible, the facts established, and if charges are to be brought, they should be brought in the earliest possible date. At the moment we have innuendo and rumour affecting matters that happened in 1982, four years ago, and this is undoubtedly doing damage to a force of outstandingly brave men who are seeking impartially to uphold law and order in the province. Mr Douglas Hogg (Grantham, C): Should we not be making inquiries to ascertain whether anyone in the province was in any way responsible for the lodging of complaints against Mr Stalker? If so, what steps are being taken to ascertain the facts? Mr King: I have no evidence that that is the case. In this respect the matter is not for me. If there were any evidence of that kind it would come to light in the further inquiry Mr Sampson is conducting. Mr Scamus Mallon (Newry and Armagh, SDLP) said the appointment of Mr Sampson to continue the Stalker inquiry into the inquiry into Mr Stalker's activities in Britain must increase the possibility of further delay. Would the minister meet the Greater Manchester Police Authority to hear their disquiet about delay? Mr King: But Mr Stalker was not acting alone. He had a team working with him and it has remained in place and is reporting to Mr Sampson. So that matter is being carried forward without delay. The suggestion that it should be delayed is very unsatisfactory. It must be carried through as promptly as possible. Mr Cecil Franks (Barrow and Furness, C): It is just not possible to isolate the Stalker inquiry to Northern Ireland from the current inquiry into Mr Stalker himself, which inhibits comment on the Stalker inquiry and what is supposed to be the interim report. Has there been any indication from the West Yorkshire police about how long their inquiry into Mr Stalker will continue? That inquiry should be concluded before the House goes into its summer recess. Mr King: I cannot comment on the interim report which Mr Stalker had submitted to the Chief Constable and which is now in the hands of the DPP of Northern Ireland with a view to considering whether charges should be brought. Matters affecting Mr Stalker and Manchester are not for me. Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said there had been widespread and damaging speculation and if no answers were given to certain questions, people were bound to guess at them. Why was it announced that Mr Stalker was removed from the RUC inquiry before the committee had been investigated and presumably, irrespective of the outcome? Was not the appointment of Mr Sampson both to the inquiry into the conduct of Mr Stalker and to complete the RUC inquiry bound to delay one or the other? Mr King: I think the House will have to consider that. I cannot say I will pursue this vigorously. He had a full meeting yesterday (Wednesday) with the Chief Constable of the RUC at which satisfactory progress was made.

STALKER CASE

Notwithstanding events in Manchester, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, made clear in the Commons that he was anxious for the inquiry into allegations about an RUC shoot-to-kill policy now being handled by Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, to proceed as expeditiously as possible. He explained during questioning that the terms of reference of the inquiry began under Mr John Stalker, Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, were a matter for the Chief Constable of the RUC but he had no change on the appointment of Mr Sampson. At one stage he declared: I am anxious to see the RUC inquiry completed at the earliest possible date. I would be anxious to see a delay and the



Licence fee indexed • Tender on ITV franchises • Industry reaction

PEACOCK REPORT

A brave new world envisaged for BBC

The recommendations 1. All new television sets sold or rented in the UK should be adapted to receive direct subscription services by January 1, 1988.

2. BBC TV should not be obliged to accept advertising under the present system of organization and regulation.

3. The licence fee should be indexed on an annual basis to the general rate of inflation.

4. The BBC should take over from the Post Office responsibility for collecting and enforcing the payment of licence fees.

5. A separate licence fee of not less than £10 should be charged for car radios.

6. Pensioners drawing supplementary pension in households wholly dependent on a pension should be exempt from the licence fee.

7. The BBC should have the option to privatize Radios One and Two and local radio. IBA regulation of independent radio should be replaced by a looser regime.

7a. (Submitted by five members of the committee) Radios One and Two should be privatized and financed by advertising. Subject to the Government's existing commitments to community radio, any further radio frequencies becoming available should be auctioned to the highest bidder.

8. The BBC and ITV should be required over 10 years to increase to at least 40 per cent the proportion of programmes supplied by independent producers.

9. The non-occupied night-time hours (1am to 6am) of the TV wavelengths of BBC and ITV should be sold for broadcasting.

10. ITV franchises should be put to competitive tender. If the IBA does not award a franchise to the highest bidder, it must make a full and public statement of its reasons.

11. Franchises should be awarded on a rolling review basis. There would be a formal IBA annual review of the contractor's performance.

12. Consideration should be given to extending the franchise periods, perhaps to 10 years.

13. Franchises for satellite broadcasting should be put to competitive tender.

14. Channel Four should be given the option of selling its own advertising time, and would no longer be funded by ITV subscriptions.

15. National telecommunication systems should be allowed to act as common carriers for a full range of services, including TV programmes.

16. The restriction of cable franchises to European Community operators should be removed.

17. All restrictions for both pay-per-channel and pay-per-programme as options should be removed.

18. As regulation is phased out, statutory legislation on obscenity, defamation, blasphemy, sedition and similar matters should be extended to cover broadcasting and any present exemptions should be removed.

This report cannot be shelved because it raises issues that go far beyond the immediate interests of this Government - Professor Alan Peacock

Report of the Committee on Financing the BBC (Stationery Office, £10.80).

Exchange of views discloses divisions

By Gavin Bell Arts Correspondent

Divisions within the Peacock Committee on some of its key recommendations were reflected in an open exchange of views at a press conference yesterday in the Long Gallery of Lancaster House.

Mr Alastair Hetherington, a former Controller of BBC Scotland, described proposals by the majority for privatizing BBC Radios One and Two as "daft and damaging".

He was later chased by his co-panelist Mr Jeremy Hardie, an economist, for "again contradicting your own view" in an exchange on the future of public service broadcasting.

The six of the seven members of the Committee who attended the conference also gave widely varying predictions of what the BBC would look like in the twenty-first century.

Mr Hetherington reserved his sharpest criticism for the recommendation on BBC Radios One and Two by five members of the Committee: "Nobody has thought out exactly what would be sold. You can't sell Jimmy Young even if you wanted to."

He was supported by Miss Judith Chalmers, the TV and radio presenter, who said that selling the two radios would weaken the BBC radio network as a whole and threaten independent local radio already in financial difficulties.

Mr Hetherington also took issue with the recommendation by four members that all ITV franchises should be auctioned to the highest bidder: "I think it is unworkable, because it would be difficult to choose between a company with a long and good record of programming and one with no track record in television but plenty of money."

"It would also be extremely difficult for the IBA to enforce minimum requirements on a contractor."

On this occasion he was opposed by Mr Samuel Brittan, Assistant Editor of the Financial Times, who said



Professor Alan Peacock, who chaired the inquiry, with Judith Chalmers, a member of the committee, at Lancaster House yesterday after publication (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

that he was strongly in favour of selling the franchises.

"The byzantine process by which the IBA go into a bundle and decide that company X should be given the franchise is indefensible. It embodies everything I dislike about British corporatism, the cosy face-to-face establishment doing things by nods and winks rather than by due process."

For good measure, Mr Brittan added: "The present cosy IBA system is the root of cost inflation in broadcasting."

Mr Hetherington apparently agreed with Professor Peacock, the chairman, on the recommendation that both BBC and ITV should be required to take at least 40 per cent of their programmes from independent producers.

Responding to a suggestion from a television correspondent that there may not be sufficient quality production from independent sources, and that enforcing such a proposal

could lead to redundancies, Mr Peacock said: "At least you should be encouraging entry into the programme market. The BBC says the quality of the independent producers is not good enough. I believe it is up to the viewers to decide."

Mr Hetherington added: "If it leads to redundancies, that might not be a bad thing. I think it's a very good stimulus for better programme making and greater efficiency."

Differences of view emerged again in response to a question on the long-term future of the BBC. Everybody was quite clear that this was not at all clear - accurate predictions were impossible.

Mr Hardie saw the corporation's share of the overall television market shrinking considerably, but it would continue to maintain high quality standards.

Mr Hetherington said that he believed the BBC would become the biggest single provider of television pro-

grammes in Britain, although it would "have to tidy itself up if it wants to survive."

Miss Chalmers said it should be in a strong position in the twenty-first century. Mr Brittan believed it would have more freedom and flexibility, but Lord Quinton, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, saw it focusing on public service broadcasting.

Professor Peacock took a middle view, saying: "The BBC has a marvellous opportunity to do things they're good at."

In spite of the apparent differences of opinion, the Committee yesterday (minus Sir Peter Reynolds, a business executive, who sent his apologies) agreed that its report should be taken seriously by the Government.

Professor Peacock said: "My conviction is that this report cannot be shelved, in the sense that the issues go far beyond the immediate interests of this Government."

Industry fears too fast a rush into radical reorganization

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The broadcasting industry reacted with varying degrees of caution and hostility to the Peacock Committee's vision of a radically new world of radio and television.

Diplomatic statements from the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority welcomed its conclusion that the Corporation should not be obliged to accept advertising.

However Mr Stuart Young, Chairman of the BBC, and Mr Alastair Milne, its Director-General, expressed, respectively, reservations about suggestions for increasing the licence fee and concern about the dangers of an "over-eagerness" to sweep away existing regulations.

The IBA reserved judgement on the report's other main recommendations - notably for putting up independent TV franchises for auction - but Mr David Plowright, Chairman of the ITV Companies Association, denounced that proposal.

Mr Young recalled that the BBC had been pressing for easier ways of paying the licence fee, and he was pleased that the Committee had taken up that theme.

"I am also glad to see that it proposes that the BBC will have direct involvement in collecting the licence fee... We do not, however, believe the Retail Price Index is the appropriate indicator of those costs, but we shall continue to help in the search for a workable formula."

Standards fear A brief IBA statement said that advertising on BBC Radio in its present form would seriously damage the viability of independent local radio. Many of the Committee's ideas would have wide-ranging implications for independent broadcasting, and the IBA would make its detailed views known when it had fully considered the report.

The Authority made no reference to the controversial proposal on selling ITV franchises, but its executives are known to oppose the idea.

Mr Plowright, whose association represents all the ITV companies, said: "A majority of the Committee appear to have shown scant concern for programme standards by advancing the notion that ITV contracts should be put up for auction. A tendering system would lead inexorably to profit performance rather than programme performance."

The result would be fewer programmes from regional centres, fewer information and education programmes, and an excess of entertainment shows.

Channel Four call Mr Plowright was equally opposed to the suggestion that Channel Four might sell its own advertising: "If Channel Four had to accept the costs of collecting its own advertising revenue and financing its own service, the type of programmes it offers would change towards majority interests."

"The result would be that Channel 4 would mirror ITV and BBC-1. There would be no widening of choice, simply more of the same."

The proposal to increase substantially independent production on ITV would distort the balance of regional services.

TECHNOLOGY

Viewing without frontiers

To prepare for subscription services in a world of "television without frontiers", all new television sets should have a special socket and associated electronics.

Some 18 per cent of sets now being sold in the United Kingdom already have them. The cost is estimated at £25, but viewers would also need a decoder to plug into the socket and this was likely to cost a further £50.

Subscription would eventually replace the licence fee as the main source of BBC income - an estimated 75 to 80 per cent of viewers are expected to make the switch - while ITV would continue to depend on advertising.

However, if it wished to do so, the BBC could finance some of its operations by advertising and the ITV companies could sell some of their programmes by subscription.

Direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS), which is favoured by the Government, would bring an enormous variety of programmes from overseas into British homes. The cost of a dish aerial not more than 90 cm in diameter would be about £200. There are as yet no fully operational systems, but a number are expected to start within the next three years.

Transmission - There is a case for establishing a common authority in the 1990s to take over the transmission responsibilities of the BBC and the IBA and to link up satellite and other services.

National cable grid - Present anti-monopoly regulations restrict the growth of cable viewing and make it relatively expensive, so they should be changed to allow British Telecom, Mercury and any other contractors freedom to provide a full range of television services.

BT is replacing trunk and regional telephone networks with optic fibre cables, which can carry a large number of messages simultaneously at almost no extra cost. If it was allowed to carry additional services, particularly cable television, it would become economic to start replacing local copper wire circuits with optic fibre.

Similar restriction of cable franchises to European Community-owned operators was inhibiting development, and should be removed.

ADVERTISING

Proposal would limit choice

Advertisements should not be introduced into the BBC because it would not benefit viewers or listeners, the Committee concluded.

In spite of an estimated growth in future advertising revenues, the move was rejected because it would diminish the satisfaction and range of choice available to viewers and listeners.

"The main defect of a system based on advertising finance is that channel owners do not sell programmes to audiences, but audiences to advertisers," the Committee said.

"The difference between the two concepts would narrow if there were a sufficiently large number of channels without concentration of ownership... but these conditions do not prevail and are unlikely to for some time."

The Committee said that advertising would drive the BBC into a ratings war and put financial pressure on ITV companies, making it more

difficult for them to meet IBA requirements.

"The result could be an inadequate supply of programmes... which do not achieve top audience ratings."

One consequence of not introducing advertising to BBC Television was that a projected growth in advertising revenue in real terms would provide additional finance for cable and satellite television.

An apparent attraction of advertising finance for the BBC, compared with the licence fee, was the superficial impression that it provided "free" broadcasting services. But there was no longer a "free lunch" in broadcasting.

The volume of advertising would rise if it were extended to the BBC, but, paradoxically, elasticity of demand could lead to an actual decline in advertising expenditure.

In debating whether advertising would benefit viewers and listeners, the committee said: "An advertising-support-

ed system will lead to programme diversity only to the extent that different advertisers are willing to pay to associate their messages with different programmes..."

The commercial viability of a programme in such a system depended upon its commanding large audiences to attract advertising.

For example, a station could be forced to broadcast a comedy programme with 10 million viewers at the expense of an arts programme that had only 6 million viewers. Nevertheless, some keen arts enthusiasts might be prepared to pay considerably more for their programme than others for the comedy show.

"The proposition illustrated by this example is that an advertising-supported system aims to maximize advertising revenues, so that the programmes which are presented would not necessarily reflect true viewer preferences as given by their willingness to pay."

ITV FRANCHISES

Cost - quality conflict

This was the most contentious issue facing the Committee. Four of its members recommended that they be put on the market, on the grounds that the present discretionary allocation by the Independent Broadcasting Authority did not offer sufficient incentive to economize on costs.

The IBA could award a contract to a lower bidder if it believed it to be offering better value for money in public service terms, but it would have to make a public and detailed statement of its reasons, it was suggested.

Three members feared that the cure would be worse than the disease. The Committee said that the proposal required further discussion.

It would be very concerned if the quality of service were to be reduced, and would still expect the IBA to lay down minimum criteria.

There was no dissent on a supplementary proposal for annual reviews to be based on a soccer-style "yellow card" and "red card" system. The first would warn a contractor that the required standards were not being met, and the second, a year later, would entail loss of the franchise.

VIEWERS

Emphasis placed on consumer

The Committee dismisses the prospect of people spending most of their time facing a bewildering set of dials, trying to make up their minds between thousands of alternative programmes.

Instead, it envisages that they would simply buy packages of programmes or whole channels.

In the background to its report, the Committee outlines broadcasting systems in North America, western Europe and Japan, and makes clear that it hopes Britain would not go as far as the United States, where only a small public service sector survives in a commercial operation.

It also admits that many foreign broadcasting officials were deeply envious of the British system, and advises that nothing should be done to hasten the break-up of the present financial arrangements.

The analysis and recommendations were offered as a foundation on which others could build. It suggests that a Commons select committee could monitor future developments.

The Committee adds: "We have neither sought to 'get the BBC off the hook' nor to persecute it."

PENSIONERS

Financial help for poor is preferred

The Committee had difficulty over whether to propose any alleviation for pensioners, and would prefer cash aid to the poor for them to spend as they wish.

Its recommendation that elderly people drawing supplementary pension in households wholly dependent on a pension should be exempt from the licence fee, was made on the strict understanding that it did not extend to all pensioners.

According to the latest statistics there are 1.6 million people on supplementary pensions, although not all are from households dependent on it.

The allowance for registered blind people, who now receive a reduction of £1.25, should be revised.

Radio licence: An undesirable feature of the present system is that there is no separate payment for radio, although radio accounts for 28 per cent of BBC expenditure. The Committee did not consider it practical to reinstate the general licence, but it would be feasible to do so for car radios.

To minimize complication and evasion, a minimum £10 licence should be charged on all cars fitted for radio, and it might be simplest to charge a once-only fee when the car is registered. The proceeds should be used to reduce the

cost of the TV licence, and not to increase total revenues.

Local radio: A number of Britain's 48 independent local radio stations are in financial trouble, largely because of increasing competition for advertising and there are no signs of future improvement. Two have closed in the past two years, and others have merged.

The Committee recommends that IBA regulation should be relaxed, and suggests that some independent radio stations could merge with BBC radio.

One approach would be to allow the BBC to take over all ILR stations at a negotiated price, and the stronger ILR stations to buy out any radio the BBC was prepared to sell: an added incentive could be a requirement that the BBC must offset every purchase by a sale. Once merged, stations must be allowed to take advertising.

In this context, the larger ILR companies ought to be able to own smaller associated stations which could opt in, and out of a regional support service.

Care should be taken that mergers do not destroy local services. For example, a station formed by the merger of a music-based independent radio and a speech-based BBC radio should cater for these different interests.

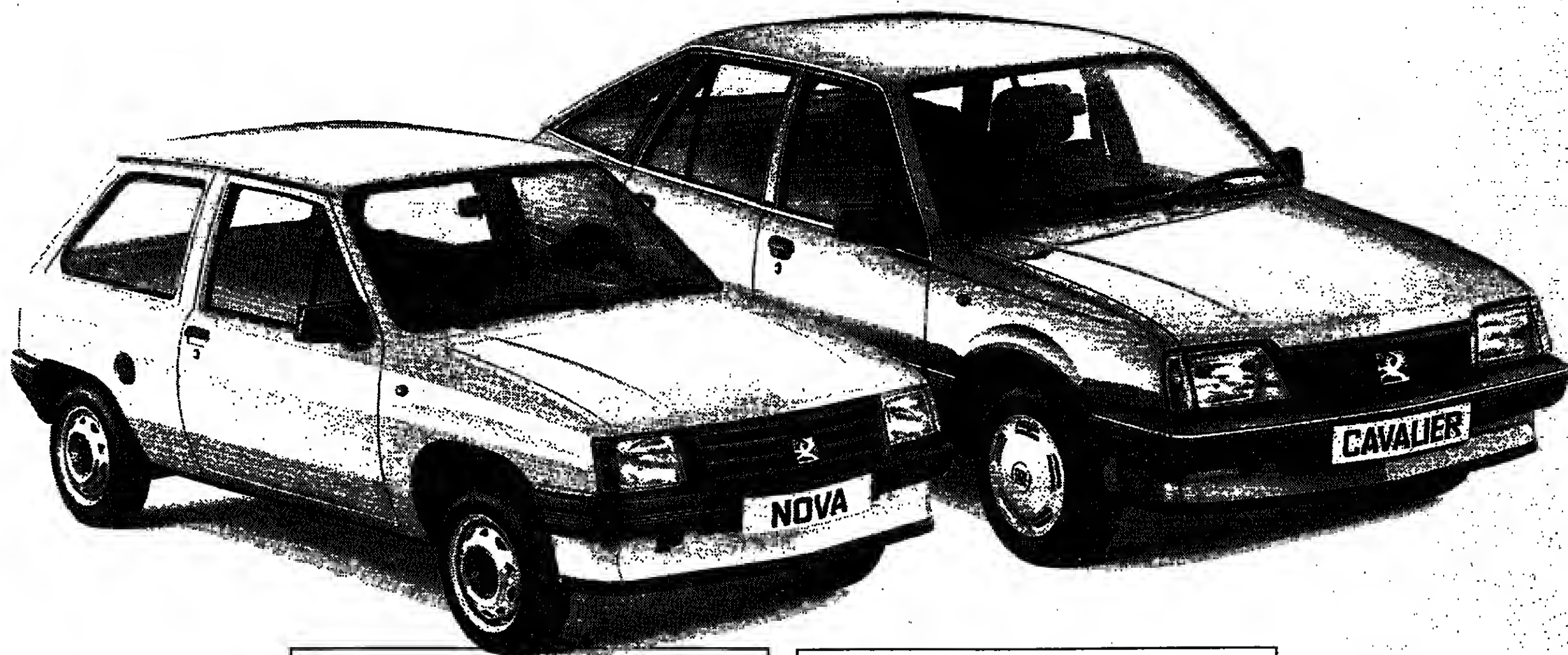
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Typical Examples CAVALIER L1600 HATCH	4.4% Finance 8.6% APR	4.9% Finance 9.6% APR
Repayment Period	30 months	36 months
Recommended Retail Price*	£7,477.08	£7,477.08
20% minimum deposit (cash or trade-in)	£1,495.42	£1,495.42
Finance Charges	£657.94	£879.22
Total credit price	£8,135.02	£8,356.30
Monthly repayments	£251.32	£190.58
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# Chilean military cracks down ruthlessly on two-day general strike

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

Chile's military Government has responded harshly to a two-day general strike that ended yesterday, and which was organized by the National Assembly of Civil Society, the country's largest opposition coalition.

The Interior Ministry has charged 17 of the 23-member NACS national council with violating state security laws. The authorities also banned the news broadcasts of four radio stations often critical of the 13-year-old military Government. Among them are Chile's most popular station, Radio Co-operativa.

Government lawyers said they would file charges against "some communications media and columnists of the press who, in some way through their articles, called on people to participate". The two-day work stoppage was called by the NACS a month ago, after the Government failed to respond to a list of demands, which included a rapid return to democracy.

The strike began early on Wednesday, with few buses

and taxis on the roads, and high absenteeism at schools, hospitals and in workplaces. Most stores did not open, or closed early. Santiago was virtually deserted by 9 pm.

Demonstrations at noon in Santiago and other big cities were harshly repressed by police. Military patrols have been implicated in the death of two people. A third person was shot by unidentified civilians.

Witnesses say a soldier shot and killed 13-year-old Nadia Fuentes when she went out to buy bread on Wednesday morning.

Night after night truckloads of troops moved into the vast, poor areas that ring Santiago, helicopters circled, and the sound of gunfire could be heard in most parts of the city. At least 20 people received bullet wounds.

Two university students are in a grave condition, with serious burns, after being found on an isolated road. Señor Andrés Domínguez, of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, said they were

injured after being arrested by a military patrol.

The Army has denied that soldiers deliberately burned the students. The government has announced an official investigation.

Throughout the two days and nights bombs went off in Santiago and other cities. On Wednesday night there was a blackout in much of the country after power lines were bombed.

The NACS president, Dr Juan Luis González, deplored the use of violence to repress peaceful demonstrations.

He called on security forces to end the "fratricidal confrontation which is decimating our people".

The strike had been successful beyond the organizers' hopes and "this must increase our faith in our legitimate right to continue".

● HAMBURG: Chilean exiles here invaded the Chilean consulate-general for two hours in protest at the military regime (Reuter reports).



Women guerrillas training this week at a communist camp on the Philippines island of Samar, despite preparations for ceasefire talks between rebel leaders and the Aquino Government to end 17 years of insurgency.

## Colombo accused by bishop

Colombo (Reuter) — A Sri Lankan Roman Catholic bishop has accused the Government of pursuing a policy of annihilating Tamils in rebel strongholds.

Mgr Bastianpillai Deogupillai, Bishop of Jaffna, said government attacks against guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka had killed hundreds of civilians and left thousands homeless.

Mgr Deogupillai, a Tamil, has been a critic of government anti-insurgency operations. His remarks were made in a speech, excerpts from which were published yesterday in the independent daily *The Island*.

The military's Joint Operations Command denied the bishop's charges.

## Bomb blast in Cape Town

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday suffered its 11th urban bomb incident since the state of emergency was declared on June 12. Three people have been killed and 101 injured in these attacks, most of them whites.

Meanwhile, the police announced that they had arrested four suspected members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) near Pretoria yesterday. The men were being questioned about an attack on the home of a black policeman on June 11 and a landmine explosion on June 26.

The latest explosion occurred outside a police station in Mowbray, a white suburb of Cape Town, yesterday morning. A white policeman, Constable Andries Thompson, and a young policeman, also white, whose name has not yet been disclosed, were injured.

The Government's Bureau

### Trade squeeze

Importers and exporters in Finland will have to apply for a special licence to trade with South Africa from July 15 (AP reports from Helsinki).

for information in Pretoria, the only source of official news on the incident, described their injuries as "slight".

On the economic front, the South African Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, has confirmed that Pretoria "would have to consider not repaying its international loans if the country were to be placed in an intolerable situation" by sanctions.

Mr du Plessis's statement was intended to calm the alarm caused among foreign bankers by remarks made to the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee last Tuesday by Dr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassa-

dor to Britain. In fact, it merely re-stated Dr Worrall's comments in more diplomatic language.

"I do not say it will happen, but if there were sanctions on the scale indicated by the (Commonwealth) Eminent Persons Group, then South Africa certainly would consider not repaying its international loans. All Mexico and a few others need is a precedent and it would bring down the whole Western financial system," Dr Worrall was quoted here as telling the committee.

Mr du Plessis said that Dr Worrall had not been making a threat of retaliation but had merely pointed out that a country "prevented from exporting will obviously not be able to earn foreign exchange required for meeting its other financial commitments".

Up to now, he added, South Africa had "scrupulously complied with all the obligations" it had accepted

## Britons against Channel tunnel

Brussels (Reuter) — Most Europeans back the plan for a Channel tunnel linking Britain and France, but not the British, according to an opinion poll published yesterday by the EEC's executive commission.

The poll, conducted in 12 member states, showed that 58 per cent of those interviewed were in favour. The majority in favour in France was 64 per cent, with 6 per cent against. Britons divided 46 per cent to 31 per cent against.

## Two detained

A Madrid magistrate investigating the bomb attack a week ago on an El Al flight at Barajas Airport here ordered a Palestinian and a Spaniard to be held *incommunicado* until further notice yesterday.

## 90% inflation

Belgrade (AP) — The annual inflation rate in Yugoslavia has passed the 90 per cent mark.

## Killer bolt

Zamboanga City, Philippines (AP) — A lightning bolt killed six people and wounded 15 others in a farming village in southern Zamboanga del Sur province, police said.

## Pilots fired

Buenos Aires (Reuter) — Pilots striking over pay and conditions shut down the state airline Aerolíneas Argentina for the second day. The company responded by firing 45 pilots, bringing total dismissals to 118, company sources said.

## Correction

The number of US states with statutes outlawing sodomy is 24 plus the District of Columbia and not more than 30 as stated on Tuesday.

## Optimism on summit by Reagan

From Mohsin Ali Washington

President Reagan has said that correspondence with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, makes him optimistic that they will hold a summit meeting this year.

The President, in an interview yesterday in *USA Today*, made clear that no date had been set so far.

He said he was preparing a reply to Mr Gorbachev's "worthwhile" letter to him last week, in which the Soviet leader made additional proposals not only on arms control but on regional conflicts, human rights and immigration.

The President, observing that this had "opened additional doors", said: "It makes me optimistic that we're not only going to have a summit, but that we're going to have a summit where we can reach agreement on some of the goals we share..."

He added that "now we have reason to believe a meeting is possible" between Mr George Shultz and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the US and Soviet Foreign Ministers, to prepare for a summit.

## Weizsäcker in twin city of Cardiff

President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany yesterday visited Cardiff, which is twinned with his home city of Stuttgart (Patrick Clough writes).

He met representatives of 26 Welsh towns twinned with West German towns and visited St. David's Hall to see a stained glass screen presented to Cardiff by the citizens of Stuttgart.

Back in London, the President later played host to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at a banquet in the West German Ambassador's residence. Today he begins two days of unofficial engagements.

## Lebanese unite to condemn misery

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The gunman in jeans and blue denim jacket stood in the middle of Hamra Street yesterday, just outside the Lebanese Ministry of Information. The soldiers beside him were Lebanese. But he was a Syrian, a tall, bored security policeman with a bushy moustache and an automatic rifle dangling nonchalantly from his right hand, moving from car to car like a tired golfer walking the fairway.

Each driver was ordered to open the boot of his vehicle. Each did as he was told. Every morning paper had talked about security, and yesterday morning the Syrians were very definitely in charge.

Almost 100 Lebanese have been arrested over the past three days for carrying weapons. Nearly every militia office in the western, Muslim, sector of the city has been "visited" by the Syrian Mubabarat (security service).

"They turned up like we expected," a middle-aged Druze official said. "They found some old socks and some shoes in my office. We are obeying the rules."

Or so it seemed. In west Beirut — in fact, in all Lebanon save Israel's occupation zone in the south — the population had gone on strike throughout the day in protest at their own domestic war and at their personal poverty, brought about by the very same internal conflict which they had so long bewailed yet tolerated.

For the first time in years, Christians and Muslims joined in condemning the misery of their broken country. Even the rival militia radio stations, more used to abusing each other than speaking with a single voice, cancelled their programmes for 20 minutes.

Could it work, this new unity and demonstration of protest? Inflation is now running at about 20 per cent a month. More to the point, for the militia, is the rising cost of ammunition.

A year ago, a single bullet for an automatic rifle cost 25 piasters. Now the price has risen sevenfold. Spraying a target with rounds from a new ammunition clip costs around 125 Lebanese pounds (£2).

The Syrians, who are pleased at the general strike, would like to make it so. Perhaps that is the plan. Bread has risen 150 per cent in two months.

In a two-hour journey around west Beirut yesterday, it seemed that even this notoriously anarchic sector of the Lebanese capital had fallen under the spell. The shops were closed, the Lebanese Army was on the streets — accompanied, of course, by those Syrian gunmen — and even the Palestinian camps remained silent.

A sale of rather stale vegetables beside the Sabra camp and in the Shia district of Basta, were the only evidence of strike breaking, a lack of solidarity easily explainable amid the fear of hunger.

## Afghan defector 'in Europe'

Islamabad — The Pakistan Foreign Office said that Mr Baz Mohammad Rahyab, Afghanistan's acting Consul-General in Karachi who reportedly defected last month, had left for a European capital (Hasan Akhtar writes).

## Canberra reeling from economic blows

### Hawke begins to lose his touch

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

The Hawke magic appears to be fading as economic woes beset the Australian Government and the Prime Minister's popularity takes a plunge. The Government has fallen victim to a number of outside factors beyond its control, namely falling world prices for minerals, the US dispute with the EEC over farm prices, in which Australia is caught in the firing line between two economic giants, and industrial unrest, which has led to uncertainty among foreign investors about the country's future direction.

The world slump in mineral prices means, for example, that a state like Western Australia, which accounts for about 20 per cent of Australia's mineral export income, faces a drop in royalty payments on exports of 17 per cent.

The US agricultural subsidy policy is also having a serious effect on the economy. Mr John Kerin, Minister for Primary Industry, told officials in Washington on Tuesday that the US policy was costing Australian farmers one-third of their net income.

The poor economic outlook has been exacerbated by a nationwide strike by 9,000 dockers. They agreed yesterday to return to work today so that further talks can be held with employers.

The strike has eroded for-

a crucial time. The strike was over a number of claims by the dockers, the key one being a demand that employers should pay an extra 3 per cent into the union's superannuation fund as part of a productivity agreement.

The industrial uncertainty, plus the Government's announcement that some ex-

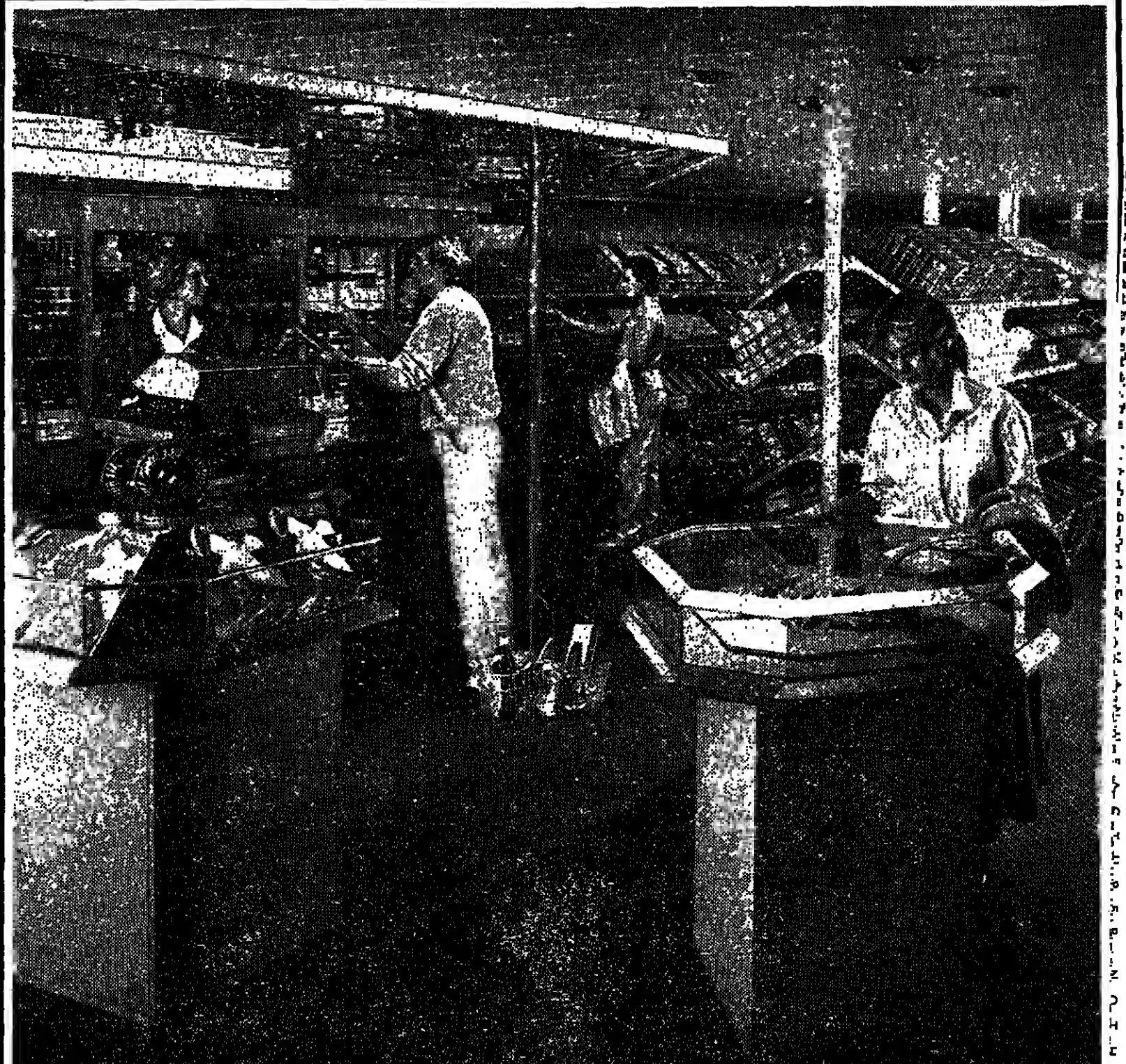
ptions to the 10 per cent withholding tax on overseas borrowings would be scrapped — meaning that investors who had not been liable will now have to pay — led to a dramatic drop in the value of the dollar, and one of the biggest one-day declines in the All Ordinaries share index — 25.6 points, or 2.1 per cent.

The fall continued at the start of trading yesterday, with the index sliding more than 16 points. The All Ordinaries index has lost more than 100

## DOVER



## CALAIS



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# Concessions expected in Poland as Jaruzelski bolsters party position

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has emerged from this week's Communist Party congress more firmly in control of the party and, now that he has earned explicit Kremlin approval, may well make a number of important concessions to the people and the Roman Catholic Church.

That is the view of Jaruzelski supporters and, even if one discounts a tendency to overrate the general, it appears to be an accurate analysis.

The results of the Central Committee balloting on Wednesday night were still secret yesterday, but party leaks indicated that the completion of the new body was more obviously in the Jaruzelski image: skilled workers, managers, academic economists, professional party organizers, military and police candidates were all on the way up.

The Politburo line-up will lose such figures as the relatively liberal sociologist, Mr Hieronim Kubiak, and will probably see the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak — a close ally of General Jaruzelski — move up from alternate to full Politburo membership.

The question of how to restore faith in the Communist Party was reduced at the congress to the question of how to achieve better economic results for the country.

A successful economy and better living standards will give strength to the debilitated party; that is the diagnosis of the Jaruzelski loyalists, and it was never seriously doubted during the congress debates.

There were predictable attacks on private business — because his managers had anticipated all lines of criticism.

Church-state relations had been more or less on ice in the months preceding the congress, so hardliners could not criticize him for being soft on Catholics.

The general himself led the criticism of the economy, and in so doing stole the clothes of his dogmatic opponents.

He was tough on the West.



General Jaruzelski: a lot of room for manoeuvre.

and the recent weeks of publicized police successes — the arrest, for example, of Zbigniew Bujak — have shown that he is not neglecting law and order.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's flattery of General Jaruzelski — sharp political vision, courage and so on — made it quite clear that the Soviet Union is not cultivating a rival. But this statement of trust also transfers some responsibility on to the shoulders of the current party leadership.

It is no longer enough, say the more active reformers, to justify timidity in political or economic reform by pointing eastwards and explaining that Moscow might disapprove. The general has more room for manoeuvre than at any time since becoming party chief in October 1981.

The first step has already been announced: political prisoners will be freed under an amnesty, perhaps this month, perhaps later in the summer.

Solidarity says there are more than 300 political prisoners. Officials put the figure lower, but say all but about 20 will be freed. The problem comes with how to follow up the amnesty.

There will certainly be bargaining with the Catholic Church as the preparations for the Pope's visit next year accelerate. Lay Catholics may receive a new publishing house; the long-awaited agricultural fund for private farmers may be approved.

Critics of General Jaruzelski say that, although he has more freedom of initiative now than at any time in five years, he shows no real signs of wanting to capitalize on it.

The rising stars of the new Central Committee are above all technocrats, men who can bring the party up to date on the economy.

It was a well-disciplined congress, with none of the sea-saw debates of the last one, in 1981, when Solidarity was pumping ozone into the system. The products of the congress, the new leaders of Communist Poland, are similarly restrained, cautious men, elected in a cautious age.



A woman trying on the jeans she bought from a vending machine in a Paris underground station. The machine delivers jeans in 10 sizes.

# Norway calls a halt to whale hunts

Oslo (Reuter) — Norway, bowing to international pressure, announced yesterday that it will halt commercial whaling from next year.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Knut Frydenlund, said whaling would be scaled down from the end of the current season. Norway would continue catching whales for scientific purposes.

Norway is the last member of the International Whaling Commission to agree to stop whaling. Iceland, Japan, the Soviet Union and South Korea still hunt the mammals but have agreed in principle to stop.

A spokesman for the environmental group Greenpeace, which has been trying to disrupt whaling off northern Norway, said by radio from the protest ship Moby Dick: "This is a great victory for environmentalists."

He said the ship would give up its four-week-old protest and return to Oslo. It has been arrested three times for entering Norwegian waters illegally.

Although Norway has scaled down its annual quota of Minke whales to 400 this year from almost 2,000 in the early 1980s, the industry has been a severe embarrassment for the new Labour Government of Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, who heads a UN environmental commission.

Norway had resisted all efforts to persuade it to halt Minke whaling, rejecting arguments that whales were in danger of extinction.

The Government says it will set up an independent study group to examine differing claims by scientists on Minke stocks.

Government sources said the United States had threatened to block all Norwegian fisheries imports — worth 1.2 billion kroner (\$103 million) a year — unless Oslo halted whaling.

# Iraqi jets knock out radio links in Iran

Nicosia (AP) — Iraqi planes knocked out Iran's telecommunications centre, cutting its links with the rest of the world, as heavy fighting continued for a fourth day, reports from the two countries said.

An Iraqi war communique broadcast yesterday by state radio in Baghdad said the Air Force carried out 150 sorties against vital Iranian installations.

The radio quoted a military spokesman as saying Iran's Asadabad telecommunication centre, 137 miles from the border, was on fire on Wednesday evening.

The strikes had inflicted "massive losses on the enemy", but the spokesman gave no details on the other targets. He said all Iraqi planes returned safely.

Iran said its infantry units staged widespread mopping-up operations in and around Mehran, the border city recaptured by Iran in its offensive launched on Monday night.

Its state radio did not report any disruption in telecommunications. Cyprus telecommunications said all links with Tehran were cut late on Wednesday night. Some links, however, appeared to have been restored yesterday.

The raids came as Iran was using the Asadabad centre to trumpet its victory over Iraq at Mehran. The Iranians claimed to have killed or wounded up to 2,500 Iraqis and captured more than 1,000 in the onslaught. Mehran is seen as a vital launching pad for any Iranian push to Baghdad across semi-desert.

Iraq claimed on Wednesday that its forces brought down two Iranian warplanes; one in a dogfight over Mehran and the other by anti-aircraft fire.

# Russians put Chernobyl death toll at 27

Geneva (AFP) — A total of 27 people died in the Chernobyl disaster, 187 are undergoing medical treatment, and 100,000 were evacuated from around the plant.

Despite an improvement to the situation, life would not return to normal for some time in part of the contaminated zone. The 100,000 people were evacuated from a 20-mile radius round the plant in the Ukraine.

He said a big radiation monitoring operation was still

under way around the crippled reactor, wrecked by an explosion on April 25.

Water samples were taken every hour from open reservoirs and rivers, and 800 laboratories were analysing radioactivity levels in the earth.

At the conference Mr Issraelyan also called on nations to develop reliable mea-

sures to deter nuclear terrorism, saying that Chernobyl showed how dangerous such terrorism would be.

NEW YORK: Five of 13 Chernobyl victims who received bone-marrow transplants were still alive and were likely to survive, Dr Robert Gale, the California doctor who assisted Soviet physicians with the operations, said (AP reports).

# Kyprianou cuts short Paris visit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Kyprianou of Cyprus cut short his three-day official visit to France yesterday to fly home after describing the visit by the Turkish Prime Minister to the Turkish-occupied north of the island as a "provocation".

In talks with President Mitterrand, Mr Kyprianou said that the situation in Cyprus was deteriorating and that the attempted mediation by the United Nations Secretary-General had fallen into an "impasse".

He also explored the possibilities of Cyprus becoming an associate member of the European Community.

Later, when he met M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister sought to reassure the Greek Cypriot leader that the recent marked rapprochement between his conservative Government and Turkey "in no way alters France's support for, and interest in, the settlement of the Cypriot question".

France, he said, was ready to provide "friendly aid" to try to help resolve the problems of

Cyprus. However, France wanted a solution which was "acceptable to all and in conformity with the principles of human rights and the right of peoples to decide their own fate," he insisted.

Mr Chirac greatly infuriated Athens in May, when he appeared to put Greece and Turkey on the same footing.

The French Socialists had always shown a marked coolness towards Turkey.

ATHENS: Greece has asked Britain, current president of the EEC, to consider the cancellation of the EEC-Turkey Association Council meeting due on September 16, as a token of the EEC's disapproval of Mr Ozal's visit to northern Cyprus (Mario Modiano writes).

The request was made yesterday by Mr Theodoros Pangalos, the Greek Minister of State, to Mr Jeremy Thomas, the British Ambassador in Athens. He asked for a British condemnation of Mr Ozal's visit, which he described as "a threat to peace."

# Lawyers march against Ozal's Cyprus trip

Nicosia (AP) — Scores of Greek Cypriot lawyers pushed past United Nations peace-keeping troops here yesterday to march into the "no man's land" that divides Nicosia.

They delivered a protest against the visit to northern Cyprus by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal.

Later the UN peace-keeping troops dismantled the barricade they had erected to keep angry Greek demonstrators away from the "no man's land".

More than 400 black-robed lawyers, including Mr Demetrios Liveras, the Justice Minister, took part in the demonstration on the second day of Mr Ozal's visit to the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state in the Turkish-occupied north of the island.

After a brief scuffle with several blue-bereted Canadian UN soldiers, the lawyers

broke through the cordon. They advanced within 100 yards of Turkish troops manning the "green line" that divides Nicosia.

When their progress was blocked by a UN armoured personnel carrier, the lawyers delivered a written protest to a UN officer.

He condemned what it called the illegal visit of the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Ozal, to the part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus which is under the control of the occupation forces of Turkey.

Mr Ozal talks: The Turkish Prime Minister held talks yesterday on a plan to boost the economy of the breakaway territory (Reuter reports).

Mr Ozal and Mr Dervis Eroglu, the Prime Minister of Northern Cyprus, looked at ways Turkey might help to encourage trade and tourism.

# Distant quasar widens known limits of space

Pasadena, California (AP) — The most distant object observed in the universe has been identified by astronomers as a quasar so far away from Earth that its visible light was produced 12 billion years ago, researchers say.

Discovery of the quasar, a mysterious star-like mass 73 billion trillion miles from Earth, raised the possibility that even more distant quasars may exist at the fringe of the cosmos.

Quasars, first discovered in 1963, are mysterious objects that appear in the sky as star-like masses but seem to generate more energy than 100 billion stars. There are about 3,500 known quasars.

In one hour, some quasars spew energy equal to the amount generated during the Sun's entire lifetime.

# Aquino to visit Washington in September

By Our Foreign Staff

Manila (UPI) — President Corazon Aquino has accepted an invitation from President Reagan to visit the United States. The Philippines Information Minister, Mr Teodoro Locsin, said yesterday. She was tentatively scheduled to arrive in Washington on September 17.

A television interview her visit she would seek "more assistance" from the United States and more liberal terms from creditor banks.

Meanwhile, a Philippines Supreme Court panel yesterday rejected an appeal to summon ex-President Marcos from exile to answer charges that he whitewashed the trial of people accused of the murder of Benigno Aquino.

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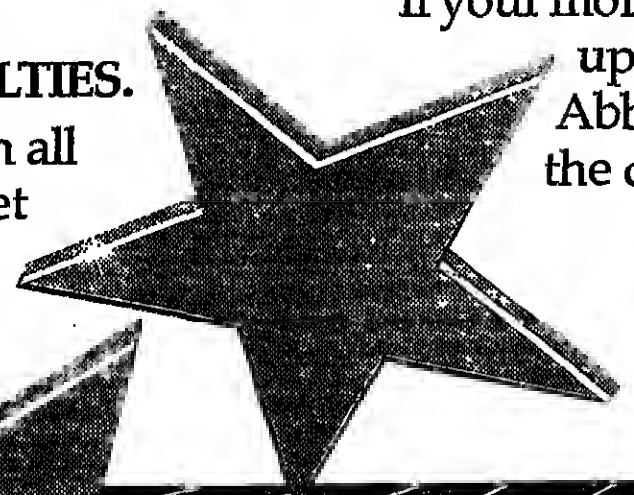
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Pope

Spell of still hol

Jakarta slo down drive resettlement



# Pope works a Colombian miracle

From Geoffrey Matthews  
Bogotá

The Pope continued his pilgrimage for peace in Colombia yesterday by journeying to the town of Chiquinquirá to pay homage at a portrait of the Virgin whose fading colours are said to have been miraculously revived 400 years ago in response to the prayers of a local woman.

Meanwhile, it was the continuing miracle of the Pope's visit itself that was being celebrated. When he began his seven-day tour on Tuesday, he arrived in a country both apprehensive for his safety and alarmed by escalating civil conflict.

Yet from the moment he kissed the ground at Bogotá airport after the 12-hour flight from Rome, he showed himself in command of a potentially sensitive situation. His humanity, good humour and correct Spanish quickly won the hearts of Colombians.

He has surprised many by his detailed knowledge of the nation's history, and pleased Colombians with his tributes to their "great culture", frequently referring to Bogotá's long tradition as a centre of academic learning.

Church leaders have been surprised by the size and fervour of the crowds lining the routes taken by the Pope. It is estimated that 700,000 packed the Simón Bolívar Park here on Wednesday when he celebrated a "Mass for peace".

The Pope's pronouncements during the service may well prove the most important of his visit. It was, it is generally agreed, a magisterial performance, but observers are divided over what may prove to be the long-term impact of his impassioned appeal to the nation's guerrillas to abandon the armed struggle.

His visit has boosted the standing of President Betancur, whose four-year term ends in a few weeks.



People reaching out to touch the Pope as he made his way to a meeting in Bogotá with bishops and educationists.

Without referring directly to Señor Betancur's repeated attempts to make peace, the Pope has on several occasions spoken of "generous initiatives aimed at fostering dialogue and concord towards achieving a stable peace".

Papal pleas for an end to political violence have been heard before in neighbouring Peru and Central America, not to mention Northern Ireland, without any apparent effect.

Most observers doubt that the belligerent and increasingly incoherent April 19 Movement (M19), which turned down Señor Betancur's peace offer, will respond positively, although one said: "While M19 guerrillas themselves will remain intransigent, the Pope's appeal could have the effect of curbing recruitment to their ranks." In time it may also prove

that the Pope helped to maintain the fragile ceasefire made by the Betancur administration with the biggest guerrilla group, the Moscow-line Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which the incoming government of Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas will inherit on August 7.

The Pope has also emphasized the need for social reform and redistribution of national wealth, a point he again made when he met Señor Barco, who has promised to try to undercut the guerrillas by building on an improving economic situation.

Today the Pope is to visit the port of Tumaco, the city of Popayán, famous for its Spanish Colonial churches and monasteries, which were devastated by an earthquake three years ago.

Spending spree, page 12

# Cuba may accept unwanted exiles

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States and Cuba are to reopen talks on returning 2,700 criminals and mental patients to Havana from prisons and medical facilities in Florida.

The so-called "excludables" are the unwelcome elements of 125,000 Cubans who arrived in the US in the Mariel boatlift in 1980, most of whom have integrated into American life.

An agreement for their return was suspended by President Castro, the Cuban leader, after the US began broadcasts to Cuba by Radio Martí, a

propaganda station run by the Voice of America. The State Department confirmed yesterday that talks to reactivate the agreement would begin in Mexico City next week.

Cuba reportedly decided it was in its interests to revive the accord to improve relations with Washington, and also with the population in Cuba who resented the cut-off in travel between the two countries since the agreement was suspended.

Under the accord the Cubans were to take 100 to 150 "excludables" a month.

# Protest in Dhaka as MPs take oath

From Ahmed Fazi  
Dhaka

Some 5,000 people shouted "Down with martial law" and "Long live democracy" in the Bangladeshi Parliament here yesterday as 98 deputies, led by the Opposition leader, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, took the oath as newly-elected MPs.

Sheikh Hasina, leader of the Awami League, the largest opposition group in the House, told the slogan-chanting crowd which had forced its way into the building that, although opposition members had taken their oath, they would boycott Parliament to protest against martial law.

She accused President Ershad of breaking his pledge to lift martial law, as Parliament began its inaugural session. General Ershad summoned the new Parliament for July 10 but said martial law would continue until the elections.

Sheikh Hasina announced that there would be protest rallies on July 10.

● Tribal killings: Twelve people were killed in a spate of attacks by "Shanti Bahini" tribal insurgents fighting for a separate homeland in Bangladesh's south-eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts district. Interior Ministry officials said yesterday.

The guerrillas raided two Bengali villages in the Manikchari district, gunning down settlers and setting houses ablaze.

Local commanders reporting from the Regional Army Headquarters in the town of Rangamati, about 280 miles from Dhaka, said that the separatists, who were armed with automatic weapons, left the villages after a clash with security forces.

The authorities said the guerrillas had earlier blown up a road bridge.

# Peking woos both East and West

From A Correspondent, Peking

China's Vice-Premier, Mr Li Peng, laid great emphasis on economic and technical ties between Western Europe and China in a meeting with M Jacques Delors, president of the EEC Commission.

"The European Community is a strong economic and political entity whose unity will play an important role in safeguarding world peace," Mr Li told M Delors on Wednesday.

In the past two months China has tried hard to woo countries in both East and West Europe in an apparent attempt to forge an independent foreign policy.

Officials are also worried by what they see as a lagging rate of foreign investment in China, according to diplomats and businessmen in Peking.

Mr Li put three propositions to M Delors: Western Europe should import more Chinese goods; its industrial countries should provide loans to China on favourable terms; and its industrialists should set up enterprises in China that could be run independently or jointly.

China would provide more favourable conditions for joint-venture companies and guarantee a "reasonable profit" for foreign investors. Peking is also concerned to establish independent diplomatic, commercial and Communist Party ties with Warsaw Pact countries, the Foreign Ministry indicated.

A spokesman, Mr Yu Zhizong, said on Wednesday: "We are very happy that in recent years political, economic and trade relations between China and Eastern Europe have developed rapidly. On our part there exist no differences between China and Eastern Europe."

Mr Yu's statement came just a few days after Frau Margot Honecker, wife of the East German leader, met Mr Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party's Secretary-General, in Peking.

Earlier, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, had told foreign journalists that Sino-Soviet relations had reached a standstill.

A delegation headed by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, left on Tuesday for a nine-day tour of Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Tunisia.

# Egypt rethinks Suez ban on nuclear ships

From A Correspondent, Cairo

Egypt is studying safety procedures to allow nuclear-powered ships to use the Suez Canal. President Mubarak said yesterday.

The announcement, in an interview with *Al-Ahram* newspaper, appeared to be in response to criticism from Washington that Egypt had refused to allow the nuclear carrier Enterprise to use the canal on its way back to the Indian Ocean.

After April's US air raids on

Libya, Mr Mubarak approved an American request for the Enterprise to sail through the canal into the Mediterranean, against the advice of the Suez Canal Authority.

However, the Pentagon announced this week that the ship and two escort vessels would be returning to the Indian Ocean via the Cape because of "Egyptian indecision" over a request to use the canal a second time.

# Iraqi jets knock out radio links in Iran

Nicosia (AP) - Iraqi jets knocked out Iran's radio communications centre, cutting off the world with the rest of the world as heavy fighting continued for a fourth day in the Gulf.

An Iraqi war correspondent broadcast yesterday that the radio in Baghdad said the Iraqis had cut off Iran's radio links.

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# Ianou cuts Paris visit

Diana Geddes, Paris

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# march against Cyprus trip

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But the feeling that a political era is coming to an end is palpable in all electoral districts of Niigata prefecture except Mr Tanaka's own, centred on Nagasaki.

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# Jakarta slows down drive for resettlement

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# Catalan bank trial misfires

Spain's Director of Public Prosecutions, Señor Luis Barba, has had to come to the assistance of two young members of his Barcelona staff who have decided to seek the trial on embezzlement charges of Señor Jordi Pujol, the Chief Minister of Catalonia, together with 17 former senior executives of the Banca Catalana.

Legal investigations into the affairs of the bank, which had to be rescued from collapse by the Spanish state in 1982, have dragged on for more than two years amid widespread expressions of sympathy for the Chief Minister as an alleged victim of the Socialist Government in Madrid.

Amid the negative reactions, the decision to go for prosecution has provoked Señor Oscar Alzaga, a Christian Democrat opposition leader, into directly accusing the Socialists yesterday of a "deep-laid political scheme to send the Chief Minister to jail".

If the case comes to trial, and this has still to be decided by Barcelona's highest court, it would be the first involving the Chief Minister of any autonomous region since Spain's devolution process began.

Señor Pujol, aged 55, who leads a centre-right nationalist government and whose party increased its representation by 50 per cent in the Madrid Parliament in last month's general election, will have to consider "stepping down, at least temporarily, if the court decides he must stand trial."

Señor Burón, taking full personal responsibility for the prosecution moves, admitted, however, that he had delayed the announcement so that it should not coincide with last month's general election.

One of the Chief Minister's fellow accused has publicly attacked the two young magistrates as "anti-Catalans and Communists who are seeking to destroy the Chief Minister."

Critics of the Socialists contrast the severity shown towards those responsible for the collapse of the Catalan bank with the marked lack of proceedings against officials linked to other Spanish banks - numbering about 50 - which also got into difficulties at the end of the Franco boom years.

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A Ford Sierra. A fortnight for two in the Caribbean. A weekend for two in Paris. A Champagne Celebration Pack.

## Some of the things you could pick up on a Ferguson this summer

If ever you needed an excuse to splash out on a new colour TV or video recorder, this summer provides plenty. Apart from a certain Royal event in July, there's the Commonwealth Games, the British Open and Test Cricket to name but four. And we can add one more: The Ferguson Summer Celebration.

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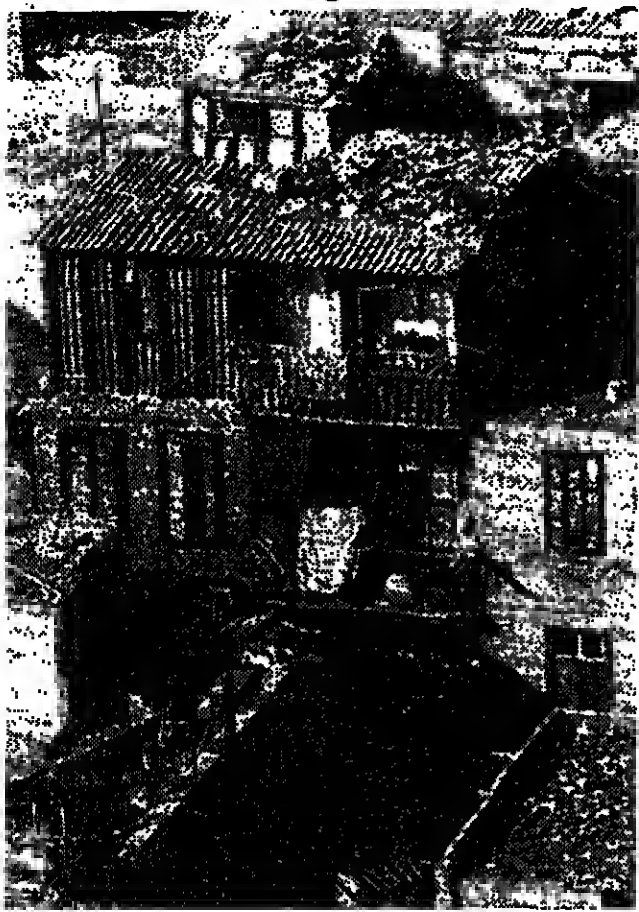
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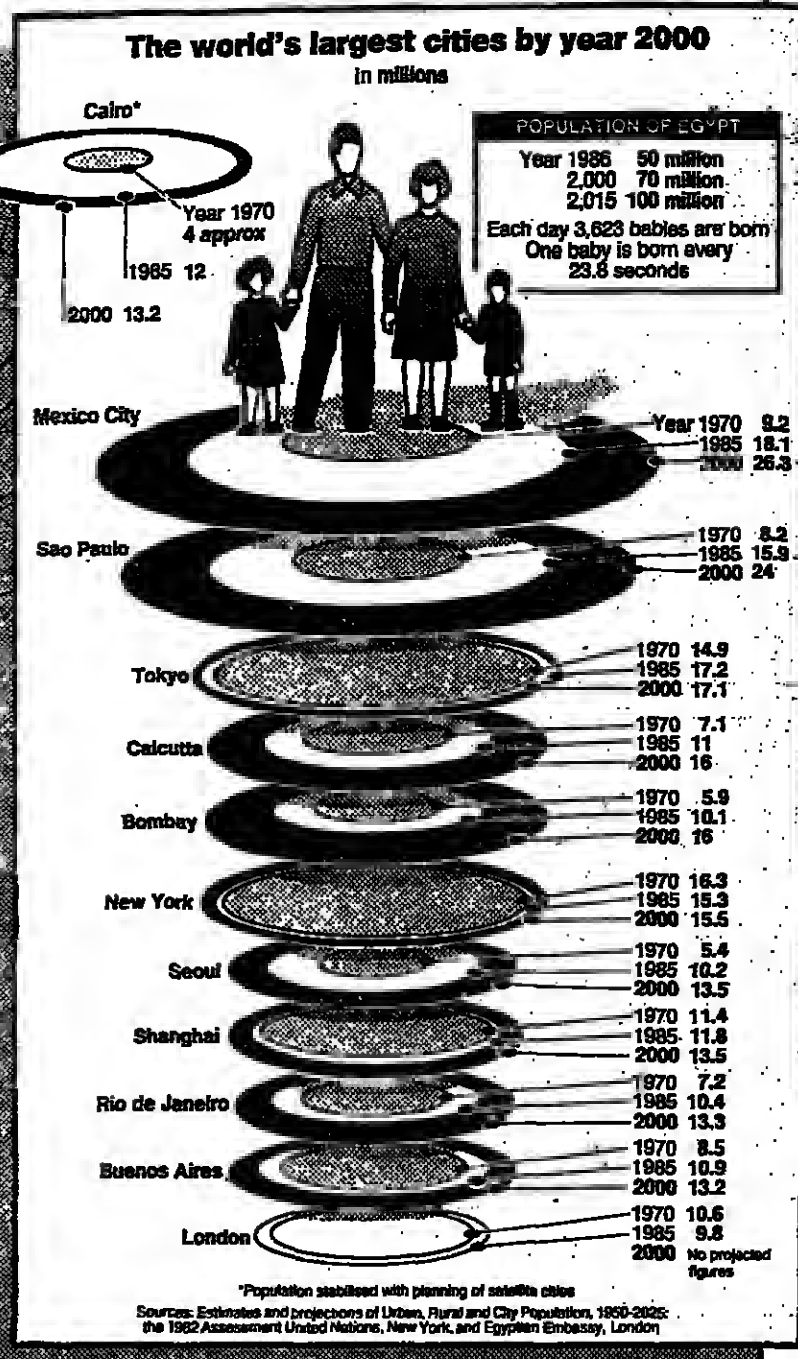
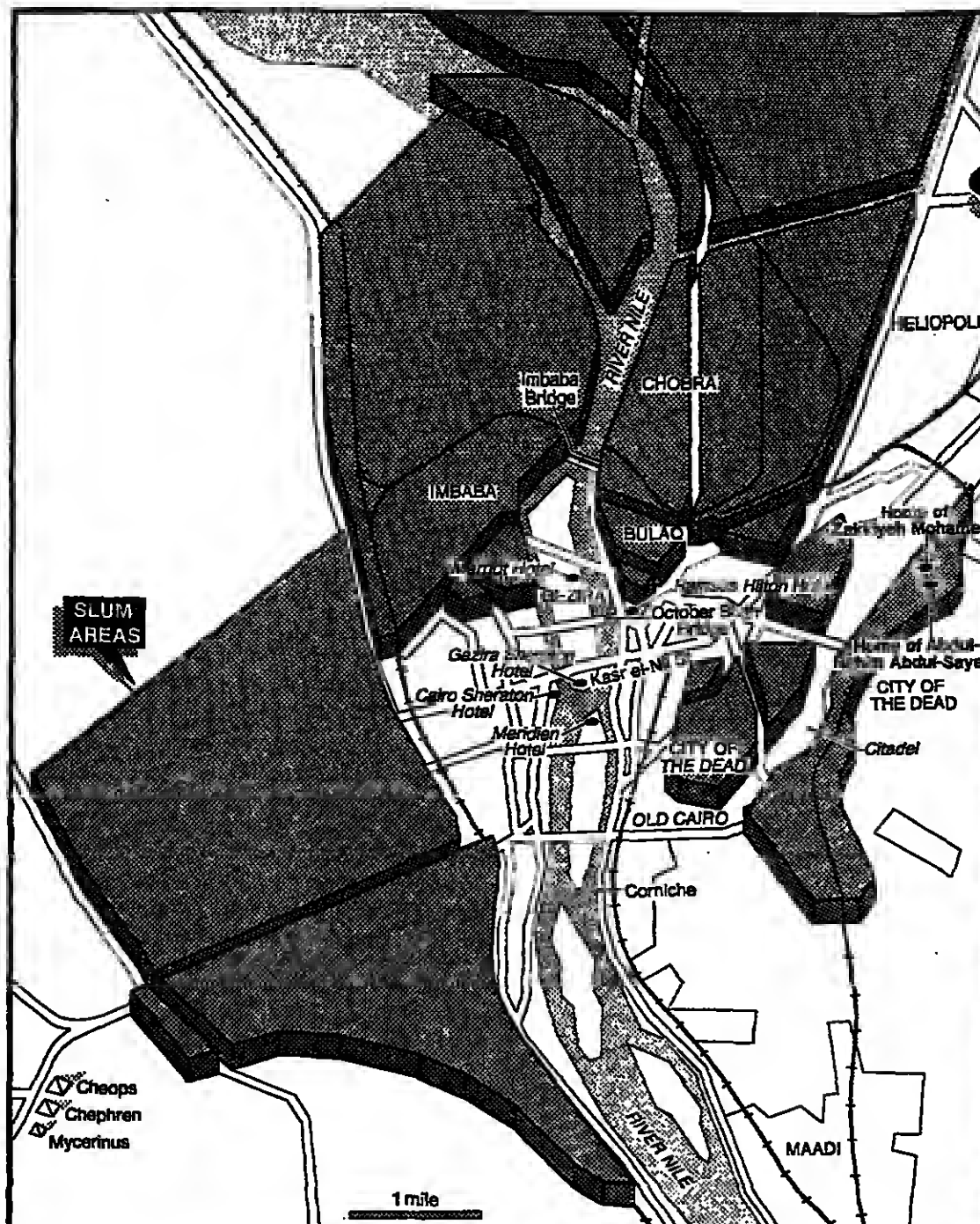
# Rise of the insatiable mega-city

Graphic: David Hart/Photograph: Robert Fisk

New York and London used to vie for the title of the world's largest city. Not any more. They now look up to a new first division of Mexico City, already housing 18 million people; Sao Paulo, likely to have 24 million inhabitants by the end of the century, and Tokyo, 17.1 million. And by then Calcutta, Bombay and Cairo will have joined the mega-cities with their critical problems of housing, services and jobs. As people abandon rural poverty for the cities, governments face the impossible job of feeding their metropolitan populations. The insatiable mega-city will swallow millions of acres of agricultural land. In Egypt, the equivalent of the land fertilized by the Aswan Dam has now been lost to the urban growth of Cairo.



Modern Cairo: hovels on top of shacks on top of tenements



Abdul-Rahim Abdul-Sayeh lives with 25 dead men and 17 dead women. He says this with a sort of affirmative nod, as if daring us to disagree. He sells soft drinks from a battered ice-tub outside the flaking walls of an Ottoman mausoleum. He has lived in the cemetery all his life.

Behind him, in street after sweltering street, between graves and mosques of mourning and beside sarcophagi of white marble, live the people of the City of the Dead — three million of them, if conservative estimates are to be believed — a whole community, perhaps a fifth of Cairo's entire population, who have sought sanctuary from homelessness by cohabiting with the dead.

They eat in the little rooms reserved for prayer and sit in the cool of the evening below tablets which record the passing of Cairo's former, but infinitely wealthier, inhabitants. Around the cemetery of Mukater alone, there are three primary schools for the children of the City of the Dead. In the hot afternoons, when

### CROWDED CAIRO

You cannot find a map of all Cairo these days. The city is simply growing too fast for the cartographers. Even the modern maps show fields where there are now tenements, canals which have long ago turned into open sewers, cemeteries which now contain more living inhabitants than dead.

At Giza, new housing now runs almost up to the plateau of the Great Pyramids. In many inner city slums, the poor often do not know their exact address. The old centre of Cairo is surrounded by a thick belt of poverty. The tenements of Imbaba on the west bank of the Nile eventually face the square miles of misery in Chobra and Balaq and the big rail yards behind Ramses Street station. To the east lies the City of the Dead, the acres of Mameluke tombs in which, so recent estimates suggest, there live more than three million of Cairo's poor.

The few oases left in this desert are confined to the rich or to the foreign residents of the city that once called itself "Mother of the Earth".

Mabrouk used to be a gravedigger to the cemetery. "We sleep with the dead", he says. "There is no fear. But the government does nothing for us." He is an old, old man — "I am 75 or 80, I think", he says — and he falls half asleep as he talks, almost one with those who lie beneath the floor of his house. From the crumbling mosque outside, Sultan Ahmed's funeral home, you can just make out the smog above Chobra and Balaq. It

takes three quarters of an hour to negotiate the traffic jams down to the Nile, through streets of dilapidated tenements. A boy of perhaps eight whips two donkeys hauling a wooden cart of trash up to the Mokkattam hills. I try to take a photograph of him and a policeman runs up. "Go away — you are not allowed to do this", he screams. "Go and take pictures of the pyramid. You have other things to do." Below the broken Turkish aqueduct a fruit market is wedged between piles of garbage. "No pictures", an urbin shrieks when he catches sight of my camera. In an alleyway of hovels, each built atop the other, the shattered balconies draped with old washing, a man cries out: "Why do you look at us? Who are you? Are you a spy?" There can be no dignity amid this squalor.

Chobra stretches for miles up across the rail tracks and over the groaning iron bridge across the Nile, where old men sleep beside the fuming huses, where the dust settles on your perspiration until you find your body enveloped in a kind of grey, greasy film. But the worst is at Balaq. Balaq is not its real name. Years ago, the French residents of Cairo built their gracious mansions here, on the very edge of the Nile. They called the place "Beau Lac" and the breeze of the river cooled their spacious rooms at night.

But the Nile slunk away westwards, leaving only a swamp for the poor to live in around the abandoned mansions. The houses were replaced by cheap tenements and the poorest of the poor

million people living in it, clinging to the wily river and its waterways; more than 99 per cent of the population of Egypt lives in only 4 per cent of the total area of the country, living off the fertility of the Nile, yet daily cutting into its clay to make bricks for houses for more people who need more food.

Now the World Bank and International Monetary Fund want to call in their loans; they want President Mubarak to withdraw subsidies on basic foodstuffs. Foreign capital is drying up in Egypt as surely as — does Mubarak realize this? — the patience of Cairo's poor.

"Not long ago, I went around the city and saw something I had never seen before." The speaker is Mohamed Heikal, the Egyptian writer and journalist whose expansive, eloquent assessments are perhaps too often sought out by foreign journalists. But he is not expansive now. He has been doing a little street reporting of his own, trying to find out why the Egyptian security police rioted earlier this year.

"I found something extraordinary", he says. "I came across a whole series of cancerous, new communities around the city, 200 communities that no one has registered, in places that weren't even on the map. How many people live in Cairo now? How many will live here in the year 2000? Twenty-five million? Twenty-five million?"

"There will be a thousand of these cancerous, unknown communities then, surrounding and preying on the jungle of the old city. For all God knows, the rest of Cairo will collapse into rubble..."

Cairo, of course, will not disappear from the map, even if it redefines our notion of a "city". It may become a place from which people ultimately flee. Yet in Egypt, there is nowhere for them to go.

An American aid official put it grimly enough a couple of months ago: "You think things can't get worse, but they can. And in the end, there will be some kind of upheaval. Maybe the army will hold things for a while. Maybe religion will sustain the people. But it's going to get worse..."

Robert Fisk

## It's a cracking tale, but anyone taking the Bible literally needs his head examined



Brian Redhead: embarking on a Biblical Odyssey

Brian Redhead, the soothing morning voice of Radio 4's *Today* programme, has just read the Bible from end to end, Genesis to Revelation, in a little over four months, and has decided that its great unsung hero is Job.

"Job is one hell of a bloke", Redhead says with enthusiastic imagery rarely heard from the more conservative pulpits. "He really has his fist up all the time. Bobby Robson should have fielded him against Maradona in Mexico."

Redhead's marathon journey through the small print, for which, as a former northern editor of *The Guardian*, he trained on 250,000 words' worth of galley proofs every week, was an exercise in journalism rather than religious faith. Tomorrow on Radio 4 he begins a 13-part series on the world's enduring best-seller, interviewing Christian, Jewish and Islamic scholars in an effort to explain how and why it came to be written, and to put it in some kind of historical context.

Four years ago his 18-year-old son, William, died in a car crash at Arras in

After four months and almost a hundred scholarly interviews, Brian Redhead's new radio series, starting tomorrow, is an impartial look at the Bible

north-east France, and Redhead has since been a regular attendee and lay reader at his local parish church at Rainow, near Macclesfield. Embarking on a Biblical Odyssey, however, is not, he insists, any kind of search for personal comfort or faith.

"I regard myself as moderately well educated, but I realized how ignorant I was about the well-known stories of the Bible when we were preparing readings for the church. Then I was asked to help out with an amateur production of Verdi's *Nabucco*. When I read the libretto I thought: 'This story is rubbish; it can't be right!'"

"My theory was that everybody at some stage says: 'One day I shall read the Bible, and they rarely do. Up to the

19th century people discussed the Bible regularly as part of everyday talk. Now we just discuss politics."

He quotes the 4th century AD writer Procopius: "In the days of Byzantium, housewives at the races would gossip about the nature of the persons of the Trinity." It seems a tall order to expect the same sort of thing from today's housewives in the laundrettes.

Redhead and his BBC producer, Frances Gomey, interviewed nearly 100 scholars, from learned rabbis to a professor of Assyriology, leading to criticism that the series may be too academic. Redhead counters: "If you want to understand the subject, you have to go to the people who are putting their minds to it full-time."

"But it is a cracking good tale. As the *News Of The World* used to claim: 'All human life is there.' Genesis is the book that gives the game away, like a whodunit telling you the victim and the murderer in the first chapter. You learn at the beginning that God is not going to desert man."

To those who would plead that the Bible should not be treated journalistically, or as a mere historical tract, Redhead says: "You need both faith and understanding, and I don't think you can have the former without the latter."

Nevertheless, Redhead conveys a great enthusiasm for the Bible as a darned good read, having consumed its every word while commuting on the train between Broadcasting House and his Macclesfield home: "It's like an amazing detective story. You occasionally get a bit bored with all the betting, but it's not half as boring as Jeffrey Archer."

Alan Hamilton

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THE TIMES  
**SATURDAY**

**From diamond to square**

In the days when cricket was a back page sport rather than a front page soap opera, the young Frederic Raphael (right), freshly rescued from the perils of baseball, discovered a real home base at the crease. He emerged "the next best thing to a gentleman"

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- Private Lives playwright (6)
- Take in (6)
- Carrage houses (4)
- Oddsments (8)
- Delicate (6)
- Wisp (6)
- Small car (8)
- Rage (4)
- In place (2, 4)
- Live in (6)
- Underhand (3)
- Drastic (6)
- Undertone (6)

DOWN

- Call up (5)
- Link (7)
- Shyness (7)
- Passenger chair (5)
- Keen (5)
- Back gate (7)
- Inacuticle (1, 1, 1)
- Graduates (7)
- Old boat (3)
- Put on paper (3, 4)
- Sunnybrook farm heroine (7)
- Anseed (5)
- Immature ovum (5)
- Subject (5)

SOLUTIONS TO NO 992

ACROSS: 8 Hypochondria; 9 Ere 10 Dissenter 11 Dream; 13 Refresh 16 Deprave 19 Label 22 Somnolent 24 Lo 25 Accommodate

DOWN: 1 Shield 2 Apiece 3 Academia 4 Dossier 5 Edge 6 Lie 7 Scorch 12 Rise 14 Full-time 15 Sbe 16 Disual 17 Punic 18 Eudra 20 Belong 21 Latest 23 Opus



# Freedom from the

# needle

MEDICAL BRIEFING SPECIAL

## DRUGS

**I** was a heroin addict for more than a decade. In those years I thought there was hope — that I was doomed to die. But recovery from the disease of drug addiction is possible. As for my misery and pain, I found a better way to live. This is the story of how I found drugs, how they ground me down and how I began to recover.

An only child born into a loving family, successful at school, I had a good life, but somehow failed to come to terms with the world's demands. Fantasy and isolation were my way of coping with growing up and learning the compromises of life, its sadnesses and triumphs.

When I was 16, an older friend offered me a shot of heroin. When stuck out my forearm for the injection I expected to feel the pain of the needle; instead, pleasure flooded through me. And there was something else: for the next few hours I felt a freedom from all my fears, imaginings and worries. Life seemed a fair challenge. I could handle things. I was also groggy and sick, but the alarm and self-consciousness that had always been with me had vanished. I wanted to feel like that forever.

I started trying other drugs — amphetamines, sleeping pills and tranquilizers, alcohol, cocaine, each with its own "high" and each in some way freeing me from my problems. Drugs not only gave me a universe free of difficulty, they also provided an identity, something to get my teeth into.

I took drugs through the rest of my schooldays and my time at university but I kept my habit from my teachers and parents because the drugs I took were illegal, because I didn't think the people around me could help me or understand, but mainly because I didn't want to stop.

Most of my friends also took drugs. The stories vary, but for an addict, the ends are always numbingly similar: death, illness, often crime as a way to pay for the drugs. Addiction creeps up on you. What I thought was a choice I'd made, a way of living, turned into a condition that weakened me so much that my decisions about study, jobs, people, became irrational. With my grasp on reality so frayed, I was in some sense of the word actually mad.

My life's backdrop was simply one thing — one obsession, drugs, how to buy them, how much I had, where they were hidden in my room. I would take them constantly, spending all the money I could find, pumping them into my body, existing purely for the flash of pleasure that would come from each shot. This way of living went on for years.

At first my career, a creative one, gave me some happiness. More important, it also gave me money. I managed to get away with taking drugs at work for some five years; controlling my intake, leaving my place of work at lunch to "score", moving from post to post before people came to know me too well. Those who did find out about my addiction viewed drugs through liberated eyes, as an acceptable lifestyle choice.

Few people thought I was suffering from a life-threatening sickness and they were too fond of me to jeopardize my career by informing on me to my superiors. I moved from country to country, and wherever I went I surmounted myself with other drug users.

Sometimes I would "clean up" for days or even a few weeks. But always there would be a void inside me and I would be drawn back to drugs. After some years my physical dependence on heroin became so great, my emotional need for it so central, I could not ever countenance the thought of "withdrawing" from the drug — it wasn't

just the pain of withdrawal, but also the fear of being "without anything".

What I see clearly now is that giving up drugs was not all I needed to do in order to recover from addiction. I was carrying with me my own confused attitude, my own depressions and self-delusions, my own furious anger and resentment towards the world, my helpless dreams.

By the age of 25 I had gone to work in the United States. There I was a stranger. In my profession, where creative eccentricity is sometimes smiled upon, what really counts is results. No one enquired too closely about what I did in my own time. By this stage I had already been in hospital twice with hepatitis, caused by sharing needles with other infected drug users. I had gone down with the blood disease of septicaemia. I was thin as a rake and pale as a ghost.

But the endurance I got from heroin helped me to work obsessively and work made me feel I was fulfilling myself in some way, even if the drugs affected the quality of it. I assumed other people didn't know about the drugs, and I saw all the ironies in my situation; I thought they were fools and I could get away with anything. In fact, many people could see what was happening and either refused to believe it or couldn't work out what to do.

Outwardly I still had success. I had designed my life so I could find my drugs easily. I was living in a glamorous way. Inwardly, the lighting in the tunnel was getting fainter. I needed more drugs to

**'To live without drugs is really to become human again — vulnerable, emotional, happy and sad'**

keep going. By the last year of my drug-taking, I had given up all drugs but heroin. But heroin was hardly working any more and my dosage grew higher. Sometimes, to buy drugs, I scoured the streets for hours looking for dealers. My days were a ritual of visits to the bank, trips downtown to "score", a wild release as soon as the drugs were oozing in my pocket, and a few seconds of pleasure swamped in the "rush" of the drugs.

I don't know how I escaped the police. I ran their gauntlet daily. I saw the drug scene as it is everywhere — full of guns, violence, profit and rip-offs. I was stealing from my family and colleagues, taking on huge debts, making pitiful efforts to give up, succumbing again. I even robbed commuters on the subway train.

Even as I did I wondered why I, a talented young man who once had everything to live for, was harming other people to buy the drugs that were destroying me. My life was filling up quickly with personal disasters that had a strange effect — as they stripped me of what they made me glad; they left a sense that something had to give.

This nightmare reached its peak when I was found out by my employers. There was the crushing shame of being confronted by people to whom I felt an obligation, the agony of being discov-

ered. But worst of all, was the realization that my long, unhappy affair with drugs would now end.

I found myself in a treatment centre for addiction and alcoholics. There, I was detoxified from heroin and went through a week of withdrawals. The torment I'd feared for so long came, was horrible, and went.

For the first time for years I was without drugs. As my head cleared I started taking a good look at myself, helped by other people in the treatment centre who shared my problem and could see clearly the pattern of my behaviour. The safe haven of a clinic gave me the chance to make a choice, for the first time, about the future I wanted for myself. It also gave me insight into my personality.

Gradually I began to recognize the feelings within me that had long been covered over. In group therapy sessions I began to see myself in others, and as I spoke about my emotions others could also share my own attitudes. Sharing feelings, I quickly realized, could break down the sense of isolation I had built around myself even before I started taking drugs. My physical condition improved. I saw doctors, counsellors, a psychiatrist.

The eight weeks I spent in treatment seem to me now rather like a crash course in how to live — the trick is to go out in the real world and put those lessons to work. Recovery is helped, in the early days, by friends or family who understand that addiction is a disease that its ravages need time to be remedied, and that to live without drugs is really a process to become human — becoming vulnerable, emotional, happy and sad.

Slowly it dawned on me that hundreds of other addicts had escaped from their addictions in that hospital. Thousands of others had "got clean" even without treatment (and now lead drug free lives by a simple means of therapy — the fellowship of Narcotics Anonymous). I started to see that recovery from addiction was possible. Treatment and NA meetings helped me to deal with my feelings about the way I lived before, to find out how other addicts coped with a drug-free life and to realize that I am not bad, nor even doomed.

Therapy for addiction is both simple and far-reaching. It calls for bravery, not brilliance. The key for me is to stay away from all drugs. It sounds simple, but for an addict, drugs are the most natural means in the world for coping with problems, for making one feel better.

Drugs rob the addict out of only of money but also of more precious things — a sense of place in the world, love for others, all those rhythms and sounds of living that provide the idea of purpose to recovery. The addict taking his first, or second, or twentieth drug doesn't choose his fate. Those who recover from addiction can lead lives informed and brightened by the memory of its darkness. I hope experience someone to find recovery. Finally, this piece is unsigned not because I don't want to say who I am, but because my name doesn't matter and because the NA fellowship, which is the basis of recovery for me, is protected by my anonymity.

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As the Ministry of Defence joins the fight against drug abuse, scientists are finding new ways to help addicts.

Thomson Prentice investigates

Drug abuse is reaching epidemic proportions in Britain. The Government has acknowledged that heroin, amphetamines, cocaine and other drugs have spread their influence to almost every part of the country. People in all sections of society, from debutantes to adolescents, are affected — some fatally.

Although the development of services to treat addicts must remain a priority according to health ministers, many specialists believe that even the growing number of clinics and agencies, both within the NHS and independently run, are inadequate to deal with the scale of the problem.

According to the latest Home Office figures, there were 5,869 addicts known to be receiving drugs in Britain at the end of 1984. But agency workers and specialists estimate the real figure to be anything from five to ten times higher. Four million people are said by some research workers to have tried drugs of one kind or another and more than 100,000 are believed to be dependent on tranquilizers.

For drug abusers and their families, the biggest problem is kicking the habit. How can families help and what are the latest forms of treatment?

Heroin, amphetamines, cocaine and tranquilizers are all highly addictive. A heroin user, for example, whether injecting, inhaling or snuffing the drug, will eventually need a dose every few hours.

"Whatever the drug in question, an addict has to make the firm decision to stop before any help will be useful", says Jennifer Bleasdale, a regional liaison officer with SCODA (Standing Conference on Drug Abuse), a national co-ordinating body for voluntary drug agencies and organizations.

Since the 1960s, the standard type of medical detoxification for heroin addicts has been methadone, a synthetic heroin substitute which is itself highly addictive.

The rationale behind the prescribing of methadone is that it prevents addicts from turning to the black market, offers an element of medical supervision and alleviates withdrawal symptoms — although some specialists criticize the use of this drug, arguing that it is merely substituting one form of addiction for another.

A sympathetic family doctor will prescribe methadone to a heroin addict, to be taken over three weeks, perhaps longer, on a gradually reducing dosage. More serious cases are usually referred to hospital for treatment lasting at least two weeks. Many heroin addicts have to go on methadone maintenance for a long time — perhaps years.

Other drugs are being used

as substitutes and the latest, now undergoing trials in Britain, is naltrexone, which is said to neutralize an addict's "fix". Naltrexone is thought to be non-addictive and has impressed clinicians in the United States.

Drug-free treatment is offered to heroin and other addicts either at clinics or as out-patients, and at centres which offer combinations of counselling and psychotherapy. Paramedical treatments include acupuncture, which may stimulate the brain to produce endorphins, while hypnosis can be used to deliver aversion therapy.

The heroin addicts, cocaine users are prone to psychological and physical dependency. Cocaine is a highly addictive, short-acting stimulant that produces euphoria and excitement but punishes with profound depression.

Many drug agency workers believe that the abuse of amphetamines, known as "speed", is the most serious of Britain's addiction problems. The stimulants are swallowed, snorted or injected to produce euphoria, alertness and extra energy — followed by depression, insomnia and ner-

**'An addict must firmly decide to stop before help will be useful'**

vousness and leading often to the use of tranquilizers or alcohol as "downers". This, in turn, provokes a return to amphetamines as "uppers". Withdrawal can cause suicidal depression.

Counselling and psychotherapy may be needed to help some individuals and two new books, written for addicts and their families, contain useful information on these and other drugs: *How To Get Off Drugs*, by Ira Mather and Alan Weitz, the editors of *Rolling Stone*, is published in a British version by Penguin, at £3.95; and *Coming Off Drugs*, by James and Joyce Dizler, with Celia Haddon, is published on July 10 by Papermac, a division of Macmillan, at £5.95.

Both give addresses of national and local organizations.

These include: SCODA: 1-4 Hatton Place, Hatton Garden, London EC1, 01-430 2341. Narcotics Anonymous: PO Box 246, c/o 47 Millman Street, London SW10, 01-352 6794 and 01-351 6066.

## St Hugh's makes room for men

It is ironic that St Hugh's College, Oxford, a pioneer of education for women and one of three remaining female colleges at the university, should be celebrating its centenary at the same time as it prepares to admit male undergraduates. It is perhaps doubly ironic that this move should come while complaints are being voiced about women's career prospects at Oxbridge.

But as they attended the anniversary Gaudy dinner to-night and the garden party tomorrow St Hugh's graduates will either be putting a brave face on these tumultuous upheavals or simply feel-

**In 1988, a century-old Oxford college will admit men for the first time.**

**Lucy Hodges reports**

ing, like some of the dons to whom I spoke, that the battle for women's education has largely been won.

St Hugh's has not been dull. A book soon to be published to coincide with the centenary "tells of the extraordinary row which nearly destroyed the college in 1924. A

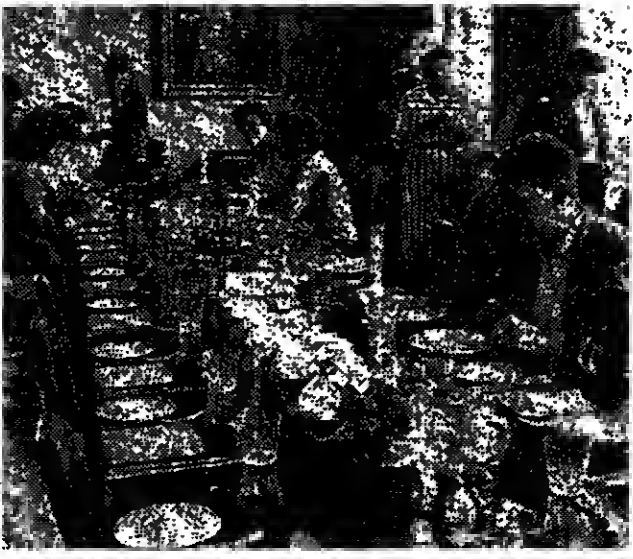
clash of two powerful personalities ended with the death of the principal, the resignation of five tutors and a boycott of St Hugh's undergraduates by the rest of the university.

The college survived it all and now occupies a massively expanded site off the Banbury Road, a far cry from the rented house in Northam Road where four women students gathered to form the college in 1886. After all this, why has it decided to go co-educational?

The main reason for the decision appears to be a desire to improve the standard of applicants, and therefore the standard of undergraduate endeavour. Last year St Hugh's was placed 26th out of 28 in the Norrington league table of degree results; the year before it was bottom.

Most girls do not choose to go to a single sex college. Last year 177 women put St Hugh's as their first choice — the lowest number of applicants per place for any Oxford college. As Dr Mary Lonn, a maths doo at the college, puts it: "The age of protection is over. Most of the girls do not want to go to an all-female college. They want to prove they can do it in straight competition."

The argument about admitting men has raged between 1978 and was finally concluded last December. (Somerville and St Hilda's are still holding out). Miss Rachel Trickett, who has five more years as principal of St Hugh's, is outspoken in her opposition to admitting male undergraduates: "Such evidence as we have suggests that, although women like being in mixed colleges, they don't like being in a minority because they tend to fall into



Broken barriers: male and female staff eat at St Hugh's High Table

second place. I am not suggesting men do it to them, they do it to themselves. "A mixed society living in the same building is a most unorthodox institution. You are never going to live with a large crowd of members of the opposite sex in your life again, except in a hotel."

Sushma Sharma, a second-year mathematics undergraduate from a Punjabi family living in Nottingham, was probably speaking for many when she said she was resigned to the college going co-ed but regretted it because women students needed the places to keep up their numbers at Oxford.

There have been male dons at St Hugh's since 1978 and their arrival seems to have been accepted with equanimity. There are now 16 male fellows and 19 women, with only six women and all 16 men appointed since 1977.

One of them, Dr John Robertson, a tutor in modern history, is forthright in his advocacy of co-education. "It will open the college up again, give it a better pool to draw on and improve the intellectual life", he declares. All fellows agreed that the number of women dons at Oxford and

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Sanctions strain

The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, which has been considering Britain's involvement in the South African crisis, has suddenly speeded up its work and is to come up with an interim report later this month.

Crime wavering

Victims of violent crimes who have been waiting interminably for the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to decide what they should be paid had better make a virtue of patience.

Late departure

General Sir Michael Gow, former head of the Royal College of Defence Studies, bung up his epaulettes six weeks late. A few days before he was due to retire, he slipped while running for a train at Waterloo station and broke his ankle.

Eccelesiastical thrift An Anglican clergyman removed his dog collar in the heat to reveal that it was nothing more than a recycled slice from a plastic detergent bottle.

Gross

Here's a novel idea for Britain's judges. While awaiting trial on charges of extortion and unauthorized stockpiling of arms, Arturo Durano Moreno, Mexico City's former police chief, brought a libel action against the author and publisher of a book which also accused him of complicity in drug trafficking.

BARRY FANTONI



I hear the South Africans are considering sanctions

Marching on

Disinformation by the Tower Hamlets Health Authority. The march in support of Wendy Savage, the gynaecologist suspended from work last year, has not after all been cancelled. It will start from Mile End Hospital at 2.30 pm next Thursday.

Slow delivery

More on the matter of the highest scoring over in cricket history. A reader now tells me that in 1890, during a match in Yorkshire, an Australian touring team beat an English side with a single hit - never mind a whole over. Lyons, one of the Aussie openers, hit a ball so hard that it smashed through the window of an express train.

PHS

Security plus shake-up

Alastair Hetherington, a member of the Peacock committee, on its differences over the more controversial recommendations

Some critics wrote off the Peacock report as dead even before it appeared. Far from it. Much of it may not be put into practice until after the next general election, but the report nevertheless points the way for changes.

It offers a secure basis for funding the BBC in the next ten years, while restraining BBC imperialism. It does something to shake up the duopoly of BBC and ITV by opening the way for independent producers. It recommends that many pensioners be exempt from paying the licence fee, and shows how the licence fee system could be replaced in the late 1990s by viewers paying directly for BBC television.

The issues are complex and the members have strong individual views, but on most they were unanimous. All approved of preparing for subscription television as the most practical alternative to the licence fee, and of the exemption of pensioners.

Although the decision on advertising may disappoint the government, it was not taken lightly. Alan Peacock and Sam Brittan - our two economists - commissioned much economic research on our behalf, as did other interested parties, the Independent Television Companies Association and the Newspaper Society among them.

The recent tin crisis involved more than the dramatic collapse of the International Tin Council. It precipitated a commercial catastrophe and raised questions about the good faith of governments, not least the British.

The potential losses to banks and businesses trading on the London Metal Exchange probably exceed £400 million, and the final figure could be much larger. In an area of Cornwall with 20 per cent unemployed, and where big sums have just been invested in hiring new men and opening up new workings, tin mining has all but ended.

The 22 member governments of the ITC, representing producers and consumers, were bound by a treaty and other agreements to maintain price stability and assured supplies until June 1987. By abandoning the council in October 1985, when it ran out of money to buy more surplus tin for its buffer stock, they broke these solemn agreements.

The governments involved deny any legal liability for the damage caused. So, even, does the British government, despite having urged all other member governments to honour their "legal commitments" when the crisis broke. This view will be tested in the courts in due course.

On Monday the House of Commons will consider two recent reports by its Select Committee on Trade and Industry which considered many of those responsibilities, and the DTI's reply. The debate should shed light on the government's actions and intentions, in particular on these important questions:

Maradona no: John Paul—but of course
Bogota, Colombia, not Mexico, was front runner to stage the 1986 World Cup until President Betancur declined on the grounds that the country could not afford such extravagance.

advertising on ITV, independent local radio and others: it concluded that as little as two minutes in the hour on BBC 1 alone could bring a drastic reduction of revenue to the ITV companies.

Research on programme content was conducted by Professor Jay Blumberg of Leeds University and Dr Tom Nossiter of the LSE. It is summarized in the report but will be published in full about three weeks hence.

The consequences can be seen in the United States where, during the last 15 years, the three main networks have bought almost nothing from either the BBC or ITV.

Adam Ridley looks at the questions raised by the collapse of the world tin market

Will Whitehall pay its gambling debt?



Cornish tin miners: victims of a crash that the government did too little to avert

which the council faced in 1982 "would ultimately have proved too severe for the agreement to withstand", it said. Officials began to try to extract from the ITC information about its more hazardous activities some years ago.

Trading in tin on the London Metal Exchange was dominated by dealings with the ITC - which could not operate without the LME. Some kind of warnings were made by the LME to the authorities and vice versa.

lapse, causing chaos in the tin market and inflicting vast losses all round. Yet the authorities in effect advised the LME firms involved to stop trading with it.

The bankers and Cornish mines were given no warning, mainly because to have done so - to quote the DTI - would have "precipitated a crisis and probably the collapse of the buffer stock operation".

will the line be drawn? At 10 per cent higher, 15 per cent, 20 per cent or higher still? Not only that, but the successful bidder would be under such pressure to maximize profits that only mass-appeal programmes would be televised.

The further proposal that future ITV contracts should be based on a "rolling review", with a system of "yellow card" and "red card" warnings, makes much more sense.

Already the committee is being criticized both for going beyond its terms of reference - which we dispute - and for not going beyond them.

The author was editor of The Guardian 1956-75 and is now research professor in media studies at Stirling University.

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- Used the consultation, complaints and disputes procedures laid down in ITA-6; and the disputes procedure in a separate legal "headquarters agreement".
- Withdrawn from the ITC.
- Proposed the early termination of ITA-6.
- Terminated the headquarters agreement and expelled the ITC from Britain.
- Removed the immunities it had conferred on the ITC.

The mere threat of such actions might have been sufficient to steer the ITC back on to a safer course, or at least to provide for an orderly wind-down of its operations.

In addition to the points I have already raised, we must hope that Monday's debate will illuminate the following questions of principle:

- Having gambled with the money, investment, jobs and good name of the LME, Cornish mines and banks, what does the government now perceive its responsibility to them to be?
- Will the government now remove the ITC immunities?
- Given the lack of information about what happened within the ITC and Whitehall, will the government now initiate a quick, full and independent inquiry into what happened and publish the results?

Sir Adam Ridley, a director of Hambros Bank, is spokesman for a committee of creditor banks.

Geoffrey Matthews
Monsignor Dario Castrillon, one of Colombia's more outspoken bishops. Earlier this year, on the 20th anniversary of his death, Torres was the subject of a series of assessments by friends on the left who sadly concluded that he threw his life away in a moment of tragic miscalculation.

David Watt

Heroic, but look at the odds

The only way to maintain any sense of reality in an increasingly crazy situation is by restating constantly to oneself the simple logic of the British predicament in South Africa:

- Britain has important interests in South Africa which will be harmed if we adopt a sanctions policy.
- An economic sanctions policy, if implemented, far from having the effect that is intended, will almost certainly achieve nothing except direct and indirect damage to the black population, to the "front line" states and to British interests.
- Immediate self-interest, as well as morality, points to our doing nothing to harm the South African economy, and if we were a self-sufficient superpower that would be our obvious and best response.

If we are ever really forced to choose between the two sets of interests, we shall have to sacrifice the immediate South African ones.

So much is common ground between pretty well everyone except those who have persuaded themselves that economic sanctions will actually be effective.

The first is the Fabian or "regroup-in-good-order" school, to which Sir Geoffrey Howe, the majority of the Cabinet, and most of the Foreign Office subscribe.

The Horatian, or "they-shall-not-pass" brigade, to which the Prime Minister and one or two others belong, resist this reasoning on two planes.

Paul Pickering

From wickets to pickets

When a friend's playful Labrador seized my cricket box and disappeared with it into impenetrable gorse bushes I was thankful that my innings was over.

For long gone are the trusting days when several pink "protectors" could be found lurking in the team's bag and chaps lent them to each other without a second thought.

Or so I thought. The battered aluminium box which the dog ran off with - now possibly a desirable detached residence for a family of voles - had been something of an heirloom.

As I explained it was not my head that I was worried about. Tracey's friend Susan started to giggle and went over to the rack of cricket stumps.

What's wrong? snapped Tracey. By this time most of London had arrived in the cricket and croquet mallet department.

leaders such as Rajiv Gandhi and Kenneth Kaunda are rhetorical sabre-rattlers but weak on action when the moment comes; the ANC are years away from power and withdrawal is therefore premature anyhow.

Secondly, they believe that the fall-back positions that have been prepared are badly situated for defence: once you have agreed to moderate sanctions then it is almost impossible to argue against tightening the screw if they don't work.

There is more to be said for the Horatian-Thatcher position than is sometimes conceded. It worked, after a fashion, in the matter of the EEC budget and again in the miners' strike, although the cost in both these cases was very high.

The answer would only be "yes" if there were a fair chance of persuading the South African government to shift.

Perhaps so, but against that must be set the more potent fact that the month which Sir Geoffrey Howe has been allotted for miracle-working happens to be the run-up to the National Party's federal and provincial congresses at which the far right have to be persuaded to accept even the minimal package of constitutional reform that is being set before them.

In short, Fabius-Howe has the best of the argument - and a fat lot of good that does him under Mrs Thatcher's consulship.

mered. "Haven't you got well-something more accommodating? You don't have those bright pink ones do you?"

"Oh, the pink ones," said Tracey sagely. I clutched to her words like a drowning man.

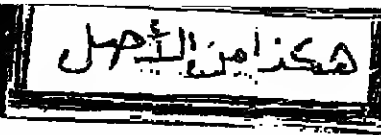
"No," she shook her head. "The police took them. Bought all the larger ones and the jock-straps as well. They went off with nearly the whole stock. Only these are left. Are you sure they wouldn't fit?"

After scouring the West End without success, one salesman offered a sociological explanation for the box famine.

Of course, a shortage of adequate protectors may explain the dreadful state of English cricket.

However, this insight into national priorities and why we lose Test matches did not help me in my personal quest.





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

# ENDING THE DUOPOLY

Whatever may be the immediate impact of the Peacock Report, it can hardly fail in the longer term to exercise a strong influence on thinking and policy about broadcasting. The report is essentially the first attempt in this country to look at broadcasting policy from first principles. It asks the simple, essential questions: How is broadcasting different from other services? What are the implications for regulation? How can regulation be made effective, and yet interfere as little as possible with individual choice in a free society? For decades to come, serious analysis of broadcasting policy will start with this report.

The committee members faced a dilemma. They could find little to recommend that was both immediate and radical. They sensibly chose to make their main contribution not to the present, but to the future.

The prospects they hold out are generally attractive: a genuinely consumer-dominated market in video publishing, with publicly-subsidized production playing an important, but definitely secondary, role. In the end, that is the only broadcasting policy suitable to a free society. The Peacock Committee has done a great service in stating this with such clarity and vigour.

sale of silent night time TV hours, and a requirement that the BBC, over a 10-year period, increase its proportion of TV programmes made by independent producers to 40 per cent of the total. The last is especially important: broadcasting as much as Fleet Street has been the victim of high production costs fuelled by powerful in-house-unions.

But competitive tendering for ITV franchises provoked a 4:3 split in the committee. We can see why the minority was hesitant about the enforceability of contract conditions where a company turns out to have made losses. On balance, however, we are with the majority: a loss-making company that has made a mistake can always give up its franchise and so avoid any future rental payments.

Deregulation of cable TV, which would permit British Telecom and Mercury to act as common carriers of cable programming, and would remove all restrictions on pay-per-channel and pay-per-programme, will also serve to open up the market in video delivery systems. The viewer would then enjoy the same wide range of choice as the magazine reader now enjoys at a bookstall. On the principle that competition is the best antidote to sloth, we welcome that.

programming. Their individual choices would determine the outcome.

Now, the committee presents some evidence — and there is more of the anecdotal kind — that most people would be happy to see some ads on the BBC in return for a lower licence fee. But it goes on to assert that if advertising were introduced on BBC, people would regret the eventual result because programme quality would decline. Is this really so? What warrant have we for believing it?

Peacock offers elaborate evidence and argument that full funding of the BBC by advertising — would lead to an unwanted decline in programme standards. Even if that were the case, these arguments would apply much less surely to limited advertising. And it is on the subject of limited advertising that the report is short and unsatisfactory. It concludes that selling even small amounts of advertising (say, 10 minutes per night on BBC1 only between 7pm and 9pm only) would require the BBC to match its rivals in the search for mass audiences, and that the range and quality of programmes would suffer.

We find that claim incredible. If the BBC cannot sell more than a few minutes and cannot sell outside restricted hours, then how could its incentive to make minority programmes suffer outside those hours? And the status quo is here presented in far too rosy and unrealistic a light? Are we really asked to believe that the BBC could go much further down-market from *EastEnders* and *Dallas*?

The report proposes a three stage model for the evolution of broadcasting based upon the application of new broadcasting technologies. They are the status quo plus indexation of the BBC licence fee; "direct subscription" to broadcasting organisations in which the BBC would be financed through voluntary subscriptions as Teletext is today; and, finally, multiplicity of choice in a completely free market in video publishing. This provides a clearly marked path for future decision-making. And if we eventually skip the middle stage — subscription financing — and go directly from the current system to a full national network with unlimited video publishing, then so much the better.

The committee's analysis of the "comfortable duopoly" of BBC and ITV has led it to recommendations for present policy that deserve to be endorsed: the privatization of Radios One and Two, the auctioning of direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) franchises, the auctioning of any new radio frequencies, the

There must be one main reservation about the Peacock Report on the subject of advertising — the very subject that provoked the government into setting up the committee in the first place. The Peacock Committee's efforts to persuade us against advertising have persuaded us that there is indeed room for limited advertising on the BBC as a second-best compromise between full consumer choice and the present system of public impost.

The committee's arguments on this are weak. It has in practice treated broadcast advertising as a milk cow for TV programme-makers, indeed, as a perfectly suitable subject for monopolistic pricing.

But let us apply the Committee's own logic. In a well-functioning market for video programmes, such as the Committee foresees in stage three, consumers would face a choice in the video "magazines" that were on offer: a lower cover price in return for taking some ads or a higher price for ad-free

Anxiety is expressed in Peacock that some advertising would be the thin edge of the wedge, and New Zealand is cited as an example. But tumbling down the slippery slope, though always possible, is far from inevitable. The report admits as much when, in the same paragraph, it describes well-functioning limited advertising in Italy. We are prepared, if Peacock is not, to trust citizens not to demand or support unwise extensions of advertising in the future.

It is time to experiment with a little advertising on the BBC. The alternative, after all, is to accept an ever-rising licence fee, increased public resentment, and the continuation of the BBC's uncomfortable existence as half sacred cow, half political football.

# SOUTH AFRICA VERSUS THE BANKS

One of the less noble skills required of a modern diplomat is to put quite different glosses on your country's position to suit different audiences. But modern communications can make this a dangerous game. Dr Denis Worrall, who has an unenviable job as South Africa's London ambassador, discovered this to his cost on Tuesday night when he gave evidence to the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee.

The burden of his evidence was that Mrs Thatcher's attempt to bring South Africa into a post-apartheid era peacefully, by giving white voters something to grasp, was more likely to bring peaceful change than hostile aggression or the confrontation implied by thoroughgoing sanctions. The surprise was all the greater, therefore, when Dr Worrall said that South Africa might refuse to pay its debts if sanctions put it into an extreme position.

That may seem a statement of the obvious, since a ban on exports would presumably deprive the country of the wherewithal to pay its debts. But Dr Worrall made it sound like a threat. Debtor countries round the world were waiting for someone to create a precedent by reneging, he declared, and such a step would bring down the whole world financial system.

Even to a British political audience, such a threat was badly misjudged. But it did not take long to reach the bankers. That transformed it into a dangerous gaffe — one with perhaps incalculable consequences for South Africa. Mr Barend Du Plessis, South Africa's finance minister, was obliged to move swiftly to put an entirely different complexion on the country's intentions to that crucial audience. But the damage had been done.

As it is, South Africa is an embarrassment to inter-

national banks. President Botha's government is not awash with debt, but South African companies have borrowed around the world and the country depends on credit lines to finance its trade. Last summer, American banks with \$4 billion of loans or credit lines to South Africa came under intense pressure from customer lobby groups to withdraw. Enough did so to create a foreign exchange crisis, forcing Pretoria to reintroduce two-tier exchange controls and declare a moratorium on \$14 billion of short-term debts — a startling example of private sanctions at work.

Having created their own problem, the banks caused themselves more embarrassment by agreeing to what amounted to a rescheduling of payments with South Africa in order to safeguard their money. This was achieved by the diplomacy of the senior Swiss banker, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, former president of the Bank for International Settlements and it was based partly on the understanding that any financial breathing space created would be used for political progress in dismantling apartheid.

As Mr Du Plessis is at pains to point out, South Africa has kept to its financial agreement. It has reduced its borrowings and intends to continue doing so. The banks have kept their finance flowing. But the fragility of this situation was underlined yesterday when Dr Leutwiler chose, apparently by coincidence, to announce that he was withdrawing from his role as mediator because he believes South Africa has made insufficient political progress.

It remains to be seen whether that will have any immediate effect. A review of South Africa's economy was due in September, while the

next full negotiations are not due until next summer. Bankers know that refusing to pay is always the last desperate option to which a central bank can turn if all else fails. But Dr Worrall has unwittingly emphasized the risks that the banks are running, thereby weakening the commercial argument against calls to withdraw loans and making it harder to maintain financial confidence.

The suggestion that South Africa could bring the world banking system down by reneging looks a profound miscalculation. A year ago, big debtor countries in Latin America, feeling the worst of the pains of readjustment, might well have been tempted to follow if South Africa had been the first lemming over the cliff. But that moment appears to have passed. Progress in adjustment, bank flexibility and the Baker plan have all shifted the balance of advantage towards maintaining confidence for the future. If anything, bankers now have an interest in taking a tougher line on South Africa, since special treatment there would be seized upon as a precedent by such troubled debtors as Nigeria — whereas South Africa is perhaps the only debtor country against whom harsh retaliation would arouse no indignation.

South Africa's financial difficulties are essentially the result of a political run on its currency rather than an imbalance of trade or excessive borrowing. Because the country plays a disproportionate role in Africa's trade, British banks active in the continent, as well as more recent German participants, have much to lose. The global calculations are, however, quite different from those in the general debt crisis. South Africa needs the goodwill of the banks more than the banks need South Africa.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Stricter curb on drink-driving

*From Dr David V. Foster*  
Sir, The introduction of the Road Safety Act, nearly 20 years ago, marked the end of an era. An important change was that experts and professional witnesses such as myself were, to a very large extent, taken out of the arena of legal conflict in drink-drive cases.

My experience and statistical evidence showed that the results of blood and urine analysis, coupled with expert and professional opinions, had a minimal effect on the outcome of such cases prior to 1967.

I welcomed most warmly the Road Safety Act. The blood and urine tests conducted by independent forensic scientists, coupled with the procedure safeguards, ensured that the chance of an innocent motorist being convicted was indeed beyond all reasonable doubt.

We should have serious qualms about reintroducing the opinions of experts in this field in regard to back-calculation (report, June 27). The clear-cut case merges so imperceptibly with the blurred case as to be a positive menace to clear and accurate thinking.

May I draw attention to the HMSO publication, *Report on Alcohol Measuring Instruments*, in which were the words of Sir William Paton, FRCS, in his letter to the Home Secretary:

I incline to think that lowering the limit (from 80mg blood to 50mg-say) might be a more straightforward next step than trying to combine a revision of the penalty structure. Before such steps are taken, I would hope that the problem of "unjustified non-prosecution" as well as that of "unjust prosecutions" is debated more fully.

Lowering the legal limit in line with perceived public opinion is of very great importance. Back-calculation is a difficult and fraught issue and while it is being discussed the major matter, lowering the limit, ought to have much greater predominance.

Yours faithfully,  
D. V. FOSTER,  
56 Elmbridge Avenue,  
Tolworth, Surrey.

## UGC evaluation under attack

*From Professor Emeritus Bernard Crick*  
Sir, David Walker's otherwise most thoughtful and incisive article (June 30) on the threat to public higher degree studies as embodied in Birkbeck College is unhappily misleading in one respect. He speculates that one of the background factors might have been that by the University Grants Committee's recent assessment "five of [Birkbeck's] subject areas rank as below average, four are average and two better than average".

That seems to me, in any case, not far below average; but the UGC's assessment related only to research; it specifically disclaimed any ability or intent to assess teaching.

Publishing research assessments, on undisclosed criteria, to explain the ups and downs of grants has caused trouble enough in universities, since they will be used internally to raise up some departments and cast down others irrespective of the demand for subject and the value of the education offered (why most parents, after all, want their children to go to university); but it would be stupid philistinism indeed if they were applied to an institution which, as I know from experience, has some excellent areas of research but none the less was founded to teach adults by night and finds its continuing and unique purpose in doing that at the highest levels.

How sad if readers were led to think that Birkbeck's great teaching reputation stands condemned. That is not so. It has simply and recklessly been ignored.

I wonder, also, if David Walker is right to see this simply as part of the "government assault on higher education generally"? There has been such an assault, indeed, but the odd and unexplained thing about the threat to Birkbeck is that the government of second-chance and self-help for mature evening students, who are serious, hardworking and, moreover, pay their own fees, is rare but clear common ground between the thinking of all the major political parties.

I have no love for this Government, but the blame more likely lies with the priorities of the UGC. Some vice-chancellors must still think that teaching adult part-time students is below the salt, a matter, for the polytechnics or in the Open University, and are desperate to defend their own at any cost, whom they rigidly conceive as the straight-from-schools.

I hope the Secretary of State can find some way of protecting Birkbeck against what I suspect to be academic traditionalism unthinkingly exercised against

## ON THIS DAY

JULY 4 1859

The Times was in no doubt, 10 days after the bloody battle of Solferino, as to the decisive factors in the Austrian defeat, and the lessons to be learned by our Government from it. This extract is taken from a leading article.

A Swiss humanitarian, Jean Henri Dunant (1828-1910) later proposed the formation of all countries for the wounded; this led in 1864 to the founding of the Red Cross, for which in 1901 he (with Frederic Passy) was awarded the first Nobel peace prize.

## THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO

This Battle of Solferino illustrates upon a great scale the character of the two antagonists. Its phases and its facts are all recorded. Its indelible picture is given upon all our minds. Aided by the experience of correspondents in either camp — those heralds of sacred and peaceful mission we have followed the Austrian Emperor to and from the field, and the French Emperor throughout his advance. We have twice seen the field from the "Spy of Italy", and have surveyed it alternately through French and Austrian glasses. Today the Battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape in which it will be known for evermore. It was a great and sanguinary battle. It was fought by nearly 400,000 men from sunrise to sunset of a summer day; and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, by an enemy inferior in numbers but superior in intelligence and arms. While the mind of Europe is yet excited by the details of this mighty carnage, and is growing familiar with the events of the battle, it is time for us to point the moral of the catastrophe.

In this very engagement, according to the official accounts of each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 12,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of but 9,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no fight when the numbers stand thus at the end of the day. Nor are the Austrians inferior as marksmen. Their Riflemen hit 720 French officers, whereas 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian officers. They certainly are not inferior to the French in discipline. Their *infanterie* is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a hold, steady front, to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who can lose so valiantly can never win? Because, unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present power, and their knowledge is not of the present, but of the past. They are a stagnating respectability. They are governed and directed by old rules, old men, and old routine. They have an enemy who does not care a centime for antiquity, and is not about making the most irregular methods to win a victory. The Emperor of AUSTRIA makes up his mind to do a remarkably fine piece of LOUIS QUATORZE strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old-fashioned deception, crossing the Mincio with his whole force, and then recrossing it with his two hundred thousand men, and fixing the contemplated surprise of the enemy at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of the FRENCH, representing the most irregular school in the most ungentlemanlike manner refuses to be surprised.

Having recourse to a new-fangled expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend to use, he sends a man up in a balloon; and, at the expense of a few yards of silk and a few square feet of gas, is told the exact position of all those masses which are drawn up so scientifically out of his sight with the intention of surprising him at the commandable, leisurely hour, of 9 am. The man of his time — the clever, active, shrewd, nothing-condemning adventurer of the nineteenth century, by dint of this small contrivance, becomes master of the position. He knows what is going to happen and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy, self-complacent Austrian, is chucking at the formal surprise that is to come off at 9 am, he attacks at daylight, chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field.

## Hospital economy

*From Mr Peter Ring*  
Sir, During the month of August it is proposed that the theatre I use at Dorking Hospital should close, ostensibly to save money, although none of the administrators can identify what, if any, savings might occur.

For four weeks some of the nursing staff, both my house surgeons, the consultant anaesthetist with whom I work and I will be paid to do nothing; the theatre will stand idle, the wards half-empty and some 40 patients who are heavily disabled with arthritic changes in their hip joints will remain untreated in addition to many with lesser afflictions. With a waiting list of some 250 similarly disabled patients I feel I must protest.

The Griffiths report envisaged a commercial style of management in business, customers who are dissatisfied can go elsewhere. My patients cannot and are forced to wait at home in the hope that somebody will speak up on their behalf.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER RING,  
Joint Replacement Unit,  
Dorking General Hospital,  
Hnrsham Road, Dorking, Surrey,  
June 25.

## All together now?

*From Dr Nicholas Penny*  
Sir, On Tuesday, July 15, the trustees of the Fitzwilliam Settlement will sell at Christie's four statues of goddesses by Joseph Nollekens. In a learned contribution to the catalogue John Kenworthy-Browne stresses the historical interest of these works, which are among the most beautiful and earliest neo-classical gallery sculptures in Europe.

## Cricket decline

*From Mr M. P. Matthews*  
Sir, We are now, I believe, the only school in ILEA who attempt to play inter-school afternoon and weekend cricket for the full age range.

Recent years have seen a steady decline in the number of possible opponents so that we are now unable to fill a fixture list for our 1st XI. In addition the general lowering of standards makes even cricket for the younger age groups unattractive with all but a few of the maintained schools.

Sadly I can foresee the death of cricket at a school where there are boys clamouring to play the game and staff willing to coach and run sides properly because the authority will not provide pitches that are safe to use. We are already forced to play all our 1st XI matches as "away" fixtures.

Yours faithfully,  
M. P. MATTHEWS,  
The London Oratory School,  
Seagrave Road, SW6.

## The Blue Riband

*From Mr Ralph Vincent*  
Sir, In 1931 I crossed the Atlantic in the ss Bristol City, of Bristol, a ship of 2,858 tons gross, laden with a cargo of china etc.

On July 12 I made this entry in my Diary:

A good day, the ship doing about 10 knots. After dinner smoke appeared on the horizon, then a packet of flares very soon the Mauretania was in sight. We passed us like a racehorse about five miles off the starboard beam. Soon out of sight.

Such were the ships which held the Blue Riband. Without denigrating the wonderful crossing of Virgin Atlantic Challenger II and the courage of her crew, we are just not comparing like with like.

Yours faithfully,  
RALPH VINCENT,  
Dutch House,  
31 Ridgeway, Hutton Mount,  
Brentwood, Essex.

## Milkman's hazards

*From Mr J. Pearson*  
Sir, May I reassure Captain Douds, RN (June 25) that milkmen have no problems. They work in the small hours, and their vehicles (left or right hand drive does not matter) have open sides; the milkman dismounts quite happily from either side of his float.

I should know; many years ago I did that very job — and never was I fitter!

Yours truly,  
JOHN PEARSON,  
35 Granville Road,  
Colchester, Essex.

## Theatre speed-up

*From Mr John Tilsiter*  
Sir, On several visits to the theatre recently we have always noticed the hold-ups in attempting to take our seats by people queuing to purchase programmes.

Surely, when purchasing tickets, one could be asked if a programme is required. If purchasing the tickets from an agency, the vendor could issue a voucher exchangeable in the theatre for the programme.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN TILSITER,  
26 Winchfield Close,  
Kenton,  
Harrow, Middlesex.

## Penal shortcomings

*From Lord Hunt*  
Sir, Everyone who is concerned about penal policy in the United Kingdom and the quality of British justice will welcome the initiative of the Justices' Clerks Society in calling for a sentencing commission under the Lord Chief Justice (report, June 23).

This country has good cause to be proud of its judicial system, which has provided a model for many other countries; nor would any fair-minded person question the integrity and high standards of magistrates' courts. None the less, a sample of 600 petty sessions has shown that there is a divergence in sentencing of young males to custody between 6.1 per cent in one part of the country and 29.4 per cent in another. Wide differences exist even between neighbouring courts, which cannot be convincingly explained by differences in local circumstances.

The recent guidance issued by the Home Office, *The Sentence of the Court*, was a useful step in the desired direction; but there is a strong case for further initiatives than have been taken so far, which, while respecting the basic principle of the independence of the judiciary, will achieve greater consistency in sentencing.

There is a further point. Britain has no cause to be proud of the fact that as a percentage of the population more offenders are sent to prison than any other

## Sale of the century

*From the Rev W. K.A. Hussey*  
Sir, Mr Tiley (June 27) should consider himself lucky, in his seeking a birthday card printed for 100. I searched quite a while in one part of this county (known for longevity) to find even one card. Most stopped at the 85th birthday.

What was I to do? Buy two for a 50th birthday; or add a 15th birthday greeting to one of 85?

Yours faithfully,  
W. K. A. HUSSEY,  
Gorran Vicarage,  
St Austell, Cornwall.

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# Stately Queen pays homage to Lady Liberty

From Michael Binyon, on board the QE2, New York Harbour

An armada of little ships swept before us as the stately Queen, draped with a 100 ft American flag, glided under the Verrazano Bridge into New York harbour early yesterday morning to pay homage to the Statue of Liberty.

With more than a thousand Chrysler super-salesmen on board, lucky winners of a dealership competition, the ship symbolically recalled Canard's role in bringing more than two million immigrants to America since 1840. It brought with it a family of

Ryszard Olesiak, a Solidarity activist, and his wife Magdalena had it easier than their forebears - plucked from an Athens transit centre, sponsored by the United Methodist Committee for Relief, brought in first-class style to New York via Southampton and Bermuda, and greeted by a Methodist bishop on arrival.

They suffered none of the trembling uncertainty their ancestors knew as they aereaed Ellis Island, now shrouded in scaffolding as it undergoes re-birth as a memorial to America's ethnic heritage.

Ryszard and Magdalena stammered a few well-rehearsed lines about being "very happy". After such an introduction, the American dream will seem rather flat for them in York, Pennsylvania, where they are to settle.

The flotilla of boats grew ever larger as the Queen slowly cruised round the harbour, past the stadium of Governor's Island, where President Reagan, at the touch of a laser was to light Liberty's torch later in the day.

More and more boats - barks, sloops, barges, launches, junks, cruisers for the opulent, and tall ships with their immaculate sails and billowing sails, filled up the harbour, thousands upon thousands.

On land, the tourists gathered, Manhattan was jammed with sightseers from all America and beyond - including an unusually large number of French, here to bask in the memory of their country's gift and President Mitterrand's presence.

Lady Liberty was everywhere - in foam-rubber headbands, plaster effigies, in shop windows, on T-shirts, photographic backdrops, and of course outside the Kit Kat Club in Times Square, though undoubtedly wearing more clothes than the hostesses inside.

Passengers tossed a cascade of carnations overboard, a claud of red, white and blue balloons floated aloft, and a fire boat hlew jets of equally patriotic coloured water into the air.

Symbolism was milked for all it was worth, and the QE2 did very nicely. ABC television beamed the first live broadcast from a moving ship, to begin the four-day extravaganza of media hype.

Chrysler, for a reported fee of \$6 million (£3.7 million) has chartered the QE2 for 10 days - and Mr Lee Iacocca, its ebullient chairman, who, like his lucky dealers has more than fulfilled his plan in raising more than \$260 million for the statue's restoration, will stay on board during the celebration.

The Poles, paraded, photographed and interviewed, were a trifle overwhelmed, but Mr

Lord Nelson, Vosper Thornycroft Yard, Southampton, 11.25. Princess Anne visits RAF Henlow, Hitchin, Bedfordshire, 10; later, as Patron of the British School of Osteopathy, attends the annual presentation of awards, Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George St, SW1, 5.

Princess Margaret, President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, opens the Child Protection Team's new units: 125 Oxford St, Preston, 3.45; and Wiltshire, Bournemouth, 4.50.

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Queen Brinia Tidy Group's Queen Mother's Birthday Awards, Guildhall, EC2, 2.25.

The Duke of Kent, Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, opens an exhibition on the History of Freemasonry, Freemasons' Hall, WC2, 12.

Princess Alexandra attends the Foundation Fund Concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society, Royal Albert Hall, SW7, 7.20. State visit.

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau von Weizsacker depart Buckingham Palace by car at the conclusion of the State Visit, 10.

New exhibitions. Kelims, Jewellery and Carvings from Central Asia: The Royal Molen Gallery, The Buildings, Broughton, Stockbridge; Wed to Sun 10.30 to 6 (ends Sept 14).

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# £300m boost for London hospitals

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A large cash boost to cut waiting lists at hospitals in London is to be announced soon by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The move, part of Mr Fowler's campaign to restore confidence in the National Health Service, is included in a package which will also provide more money for recruiting consultants.

Conservative backbenchers have been told that a substantial package is being prepared for announcement before the summer recess.

But their hopes that it could be as high as £500 million will not be fulfilled, according to government sources last night. The figure is likely to be nearer £300 million.

The aim is cut the queues for operations such as hip joint, replacements and hernias.

Mr Fowler has been persuaded by a rising tide of complaints that more money must be spent on a direct attack on waiting lists.

The Treasury, taking a lead from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who has made improvements in the education and health services her priorities in the run-up to the next election, is prepared to allow limited increases in spending in both areas.

Tory MPs took to Mrs Thatcher their complaints about the way health funds have been allocated to the regions office at the expense of the capital, and Mr Fowler has just completed his review Mr Fowler has been carrying out a study of where the main delays are with the aim of increasing resources there.

Miners to meet on job fears

By Ronald Faux

Miners at the Bilston Glen and Moaktonball collieries near Edinborough are to hold mass meetings today after rumours that British Coal is to demand another 1,000 redundancies from the Scottish Area work force.

The two pits supply a large part of their production to the South of Scotland Electricity Board, which is reported to be planning a cut of more than 1 million tonnes a year in its coal burn.

The Scottish Area of British Coal refused to confirm or deny the stories yesterday. An official said that after meetings with the Scottish NUM and coal board management it was agreed that 600 statelets will be made.

Scottish Labour MPs yesterday demanded an emergency debate in the Commons. Mr John Home Robertson, Labour MP for East Lothian, said that the cut in coal burn was probably the equivalent of the production from one colliery and be criticized decisions about the future of coal being made on the basis of artificially low oil prices.

European budget 'illegal'

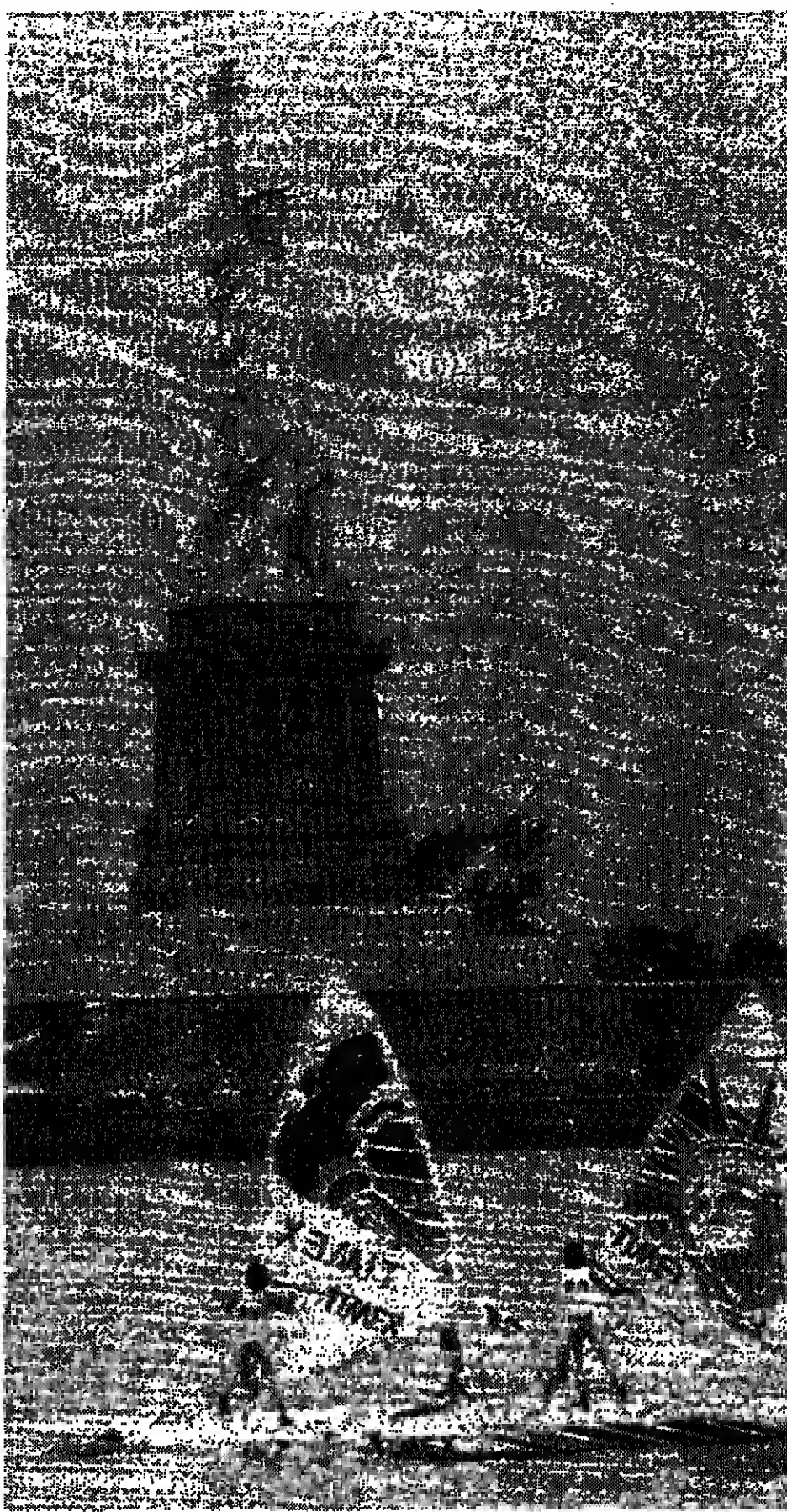
Continued from page 1

know whether we are over the hill, or whether we are running into the worst crisis in the EEC's history.

Meanwhile, Mr Christopher has proposed a supplementary 1986 budget of £1.45 billion to cope with extra farm-policy spending and a £315 million cut in Britain's contribution, an automatic reflection of the budget deal won by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to compensate for excessive British payments.

But combined with the court ruling it will save Britain a total of £105 million in 1986, while other nations are forced to pay more.

The supplementary budget may be whittled down during the negotiations, but fear of a crippling crisis if they fail is expected to prevent any attempt to reduce the British rebate.



Frooch windsurfers sailing past the Statue of Liberty at the end of a 5,000-mile transatlantic voyage. The three set out in January from Dakar, Seegal, and sailed unescorted to the French West Indies before sailing through the Caribbean to Miami Beach and New York.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

Royal engagements. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, on behalf of The Queen, presents Colours to the 1st Battalion '51st Highland Volunteers, North Inch, Perth, 11.30.

## Food prices

Peaches from France and Italy are reasonably priced at 10p-30p each or kilo pounds at 95p to £1.20 each. Nectarines are slightly more expensive and there are superb pineapples from 65p to 80p depending on size. Galia melons 80p to £1.50 each, honeydews 70p to £1.30 each and water melons, such good thirstquenchers, at 25p to 30p a pound. French Charentais melons have just arrived and are selling at 90p to £2 each.

New potatoes are getting cheaper with Jersey Royals now only 12p to 18p a pound and English 10p to 14p a pound.

Other good vegetable buys are courgettes, 50p to 60p a pound, and cherry tomatoes 75p to £1 a half pound pack.

Fish supplies should be good everywhere and prices are probably a best buy. The average price of lemon sole is down 7p a pound and haddock 4p a pound.

Dover sole is down about 13p a pound and haddock should be cheaper. At Billingsgate rainbow trout and salmon are plentiful and down in price.

## Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Consideration of Private Members' Bills. Lords (11): Debate on South Africa.

## Anniversaries

Births: Jean Blanchard, balloonist, Les Andelys, France, 1753; Nathaniel Hawthorne, writer, Salem, Massachusetts, 1804; Giuseppe Garibaldi, Nice, 1807; Stephen Collins Foster, composer, Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, 1826; Thomas Barnardo, founder of homes for destitute boys, Dublin, 1845; Calvin Coolidge, 30th president of the USA 1923-29, Plymouth, Vermont, 1872.

Deaths: William Byrd, composer, Stonington, Mass., Essex, 1623; Samuel Richardson, novelist (Pamela), London, 1761; John Adams, 2nd President of the USA 1797-1801, Quincy, Massachusetts, 1826; Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of the USA 1801-09, Monticello, Virginia, 1826; James Monroe, 5th President of the USA 1817-25, New York, 1831; Marie Curie, physicist, Nobel laureate 1903 and 1911, Hute Savoye, 1943; Wladyslaw Sikowski, prime minister of Poland 1923-25, Gibraltar, 1943.

## Pollen count

The pollen count for London and the South-east issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 171 (very high). Forecast for today, similar. For today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each day at 10.30 am.

## Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge will be raised today at 11.10am, 3.50pm, 6.30pm and 9pm.

# Music for the royal wedding chosen

Miss Sarah Ferguson will go up the aisle of Westminster Abbey to the strains of Edward Elgar's Imperial March when she and Prince Andrew are married on July 23.

The music for the choral service, chosen by the Prince and Miss Ferguson after discussions with Mr Simon Preston, the Abbey's Director of Music, was announced yesterday by Buckingham Palace.

The music will be under the general direction of Mr Preston, and will be performed by the choir of the Abbey and the Children and Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, and by the trumpeters of the band of the Royal Marines School of Music.

The organists will be Mr Preston, who is Master of the Abbey's chorists, Mr Harry Bicket, the Abbey's sub-organist and Mr Geoffrey Morgan, the second assistant organist.

Works to be played as the congregation of 1,800 arrive include the Alleluia in D by John Stanley, Handel's Music for the Royal Fireworks, Purcell's Trumpets, Tenors and Alto, and Bach's Fantasia in G and Air from the suite in D and J S Bach's "Nun freut sich lieben Christen g'mein" and Handel's Water Music.

Miss Ferguson will be greeted at the Abbey's Great West door with a fanfare by the Royal Marines trumpeters. The motet "We wait for Thy loving kindness O God" by William McKie will be sung by the choir of the Abbey and the Chapel Royal, and the anthem "Set Me as a Seal Upon Thine Heart" by William Walton, will be sung unaccompanied by the two choirs.

The National Anthem will be performed by the Royal Marines trumpeters, the organ and choir.

Two Mozart anthems will be sung during the signing of the registers: "Laudate Dominum", sung by Felicity Lott, the soprano, and "Exultate Jubilate" by Arleen Auger, the American soprano. The couple will leave the Abbey to the Triumphal March from Edward Elgar's opera Cymbeline, and Crown Imperial by Walton.

# Miners to meet on job fears

By Ronald Faux







## France to lift most currency controls

Paris (AP-Dow Jones) — France is to lift most of its currency constraints shortly, M Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, said yesterday.

He made the announcement at a forum of business leaders but did not give a detailed picture of what measures the government plans to take. Earlier, the trade minister M Michel Noir alluded to an impending relaxation of



M Jacques Chirac: Currency measures on the way

France's currency controls in a speech before the same forum. The measures, which are part of a plan to promote French export growth, were expected to be announced later.

Further easing of the controls also fits into the aim of the economics minister, M Edouard Balladur, of removing all controls on commercial transactions before the end this year.

## Rough diamonds cut out highest sales level for six years

By Richard Lander

Sales of rough gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation (CSO), the cartel which markets about 80 per cent of diamonds sold around the world, surged to their highest level for six years in the first half of this year.

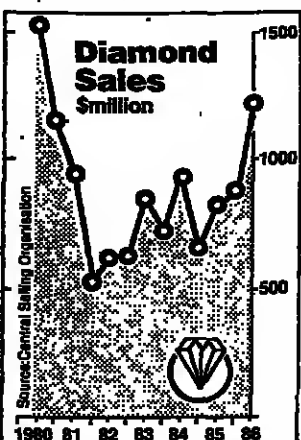
Figures released yesterday by the CSO, an arm of the South African De Beers group, showed sales amounted to \$1.214 billion (£ 809.333 million) in the half year, a rise of 23 per cent from the previous six-month period and 45 per cent higher than the first half of last year.

Sales last exceeded this figure in the first half of 1980, when they reached \$1.567 billion.

In rand terms, which reflect the profits feeding through to the De Beers accounts, sales totalled R2.710 billion (£711.286 million).

This was only 15 per cent above the second half of this year because of the rand's slight appreciation against the dollar so far this year, but 62 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Yesterday's figures provided further proof that the diamond market, which suf-



ferred a severe slump in the early 1980s when investment demand collapsed, is building further on last year's strong recovery.

This year, De Beers announced that its huge diamond stockpile had finally stopped growing at about \$1.9 billion, while in April the CSO announced the first price rise in gem diamonds for three years.

In a speech to the World Diamond Congress in Tel Aviv last night, De Beers Chairman, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said that trade

stocks had at last fallen to suitable levels and that there had been a small reduction in the group's own stockpile and borrowing levels.

Trade stocks are now estimated to be at only a quarter of the level held six years ago. Mr Ogilvie Thompson said: "We believe that stocks in the pipeline beyond us are now in a much sounder relation to retail turnover and that demand for rough diamonds from the CSO is now back in balance with present production for the first time in many years," he said.

He added: "We can therefore all look forward to the future with confidence."

Increased demand, which had been confined to larger sized, higher quality stones last year, had, he said, spread across the range of sizes and qualities, although a De Beers spokesman said there was still strong demand for diamonds weighing more than two carats.

The spokesman said retail sales had been strong in the United States, the biggest market, and had been helped elsewhere by the falling dollar which reduced prices in local currencies.

## BES funds will be able to advertise

By Lawrence Lever

The Government has decided to amend the provisions of the Financial Services Bill to allow Business Expansion Scheme funds to advertise.

The amendment will be introduced at the standing committee stage in the House of Lords where the bill is scheduled to receive its second reading next Friday.

The decision follows representations by promoters of BES funds to officials at the Department of Trade and Industry, and concern at the ban on BES funds expressed by the Treasury, which pioneered the business expansion scheme, allowing individual tax relief on investments of up to £40,000 a year in qualifying unquoted companies.

As drafted, the provisions in the Bill relating to collective investment schemes stipulate that only authorized unit trusts can advertise, a structure which BES funds cannot adopt.

The Government, however, is planning to create a special regime for BES funds, allowing them to advertise while retaining their present structure.

The bill will also be amended to allow personal equity plans to be advertised.

## Anglia Secure Homes comes to USM with £10m tag

By Alison Eadie



Peter Edmondson: plenty of scope for expansion

Anglia has a total of 14 sheltered housing schemes in

operation or planned, with a further four subject to being granted planning consent. It builds half its own schemes and contracts out the other half. It also does all the management of the complexes once they are occupied, as well as taking on management for other sheltered-housing developers.

Mr Peter Edmondson, Anglia's chairman, saw the need for sheltered housing while working as an estate agent in Frinton-on-Sea, Essex. Many couples retired to bungalows a few miles outside Frinton, but when, some years later, one partner died, the surviving partner was left stranded.

Mr Edmondson founded the company in September 1982 and quickly made a success of it. Taxable profits have risen from £20,000 in 1983 to £445,000 in 1985. Profits of £800,000 are forecast in the year to September

operation or planned, with a further four subject to being granted planning consent. It builds half its own schemes and contracts out the other half. It also does all the management of the complexes once they are occupied, as well as taking on management for other sheltered-housing developers.

Mr Edmondson believes there is plenty of scope for expansion, with the rising proportion of elderly in the population. He plans to move into advanced care — the stage beyond sheltered housing — as the proportion of the elderly rises to an estimated 1 million aged 85 and over by the end of the century.

The details of the placing done through Cayzer and Phillips & Drew, will be announced next week.

## New businesses beat obstacles

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

New businesses set up under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme (EAS) are surviving despite lack of business experience and training, financial difficulties and competition from the black economy, London had the highest survival rate after one year's operation of 84 per cent.

This was the conclusion yesterday of the Small Business Research Trust after con-

ducting a survey. The EAS provides a weekly £40 allowance in lieu of social security benefits to encourage the jobless to start their own businesses.

Although the trust's survey was effectively an interim report on the EAS, it found many of those involved felt the allowance period should be extended beyond the present one year. They were

worried about the approaching 18-month danger point which tends to arise in the life of new businesses.

But a quarter of the businesses which had survived their first year were also sufficiently successful to have provided jobs for others.

Most of the new entrepreneurs seemed pleased with their new businesses, the trust found.

## Latest jobless figures alarm US economists

New York (AP-Dow Jones) — The US economy remains weak and needs the stimulus of lower interest rates, economists said yesterday after the June unemployment figures were issued.

The economists were particularly alarmed at the non-farm payroll report — which showed a decline of 89,000 workers, another decline in manufacturing jobs and a decline in the manufacturing work week — rather than the civilian unemployment rate, which fell 0.2 percentage points to 7.1 per cent.

"If you get divergent messages, you should invariably rely on the payroll report," said Mr Charles Lieberman, director of financial markets research at Manufacturers Hanover Trust.

The payroll report is based on a survey of businesses, and is widely seen as more reliable than the jobless report, which is generated from a survey of households.

"The payroll report is a very decisive sign that there is cumulative weakness growing in the industrial sector of the economy," Mr Stephen Roach, senior economist at Morgan Stanley, said. "It is a source of major concern for those of us worried about the economy weakening."

Analysts said the June payroll report, regarded as the most important single monthly economic indicator, implied a decline in June industrial production and modest growth in personal income.

More importantly, it seriously cast doubts over prospects for a recovery in economic activity in the second half of the year.

The data will present one more reason for the Federal Open Market Committee to ease policy when it meets next week.

"The implication is that there is a need for another cut in the discount rate, and possibly even more than one," Mr Lieberman said.

The strike by 55,000 workers at AT&T, the huge telecommunications group, depressed the payroll report, the Labour Department said.

The department also revised down the growth in May non-farm payrolls to 125,000 from the 149,000 previously reported.

In the transportation and utilities sector of the payroll data, where telephone workers are categorized, June employment fell by 92,000.

Jobs in the goods-producing sector declined by 105,000 workers in June and service-sector job growth was 16,000. In manufacturing, jobs declined by 56,000, bringing to 160,000 the loss since the beginning of the year.

Among the key parts of the household survey, employment increased by 563,000 in June, following a gain of 218,000 in May.

Analysts said the big job gains in the household survey appeared to reflect high school and college students entering the market and finding summer jobs.

## World Bank chief outlines strategy

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr Barber Conable, the new president of the World Bank, said alleviation of poverty will be the main business of the multilateral institution under his leadership.

He promised to redirect the bank and expressed his strong concern over the increasing "polarization of interests" which divided rich and poor nations.

He said he saw his role as one of co-ordination, drawing together the various interests. Institutions, commercial banks and governments in a concerted drive to achieve sustainable growth in developing countries.

"We have a mutual dependence. It is in everyone's interest to achieve development goals which will reduce poverty which is of such strong concern," he said.

He acknowledged his lack of experience in both banking and development and said he would use the first months of his tenure to learn both the workings of the bank and the issues which face it as it assumes a greater role in resolving the debt crisis.

Mr Conable also said he expected to make structural changes at the bank which he hoped would be "an orderly

process". He said he did not have a grand scheme to change the internal structure of the bank. Mr Conable said he expected Japan's relationship with the bank to grow substantially as it sought new ways to recycle its huge trade surplus. Given the "light defence burden" Japan carried, Mr Conable said he envisaged a fuller participation in the collective "debt alleviation of the world" by Japan.

It could include in the future a special facility or funds financed by Japan to be held at the bank.

Mr Conable said the bank must have increased resources to carry out its new mission of making large adjustment loans designed to achieve growth in developing countries. He will request a general capital "increase from the bank's member nations, but he declined to specify the amount or timing.

He said timing in moving a request through the US Congress is all important.

Mr Conable said he did not agree with the rising number of proposals calling for large writedowns of debts in developing countries to allow them to return to a growth pattern.

## Bremner vote delayed

A lively meeting of the Scottish stores group Bremner was adjourned yesterday until August 1 before shareholders could vote for the reappointment of Mr James Rowland-Jones as chairman.

His predecessor, Mr Michael Black, had promised to use his shareholding to vote against the resolution concerning the appointment of

Mr Rowland-Jones and two other colleagues. There has been a dispute about the running of the company and the heavy losses it has made.

Last night Mr Rowland-Jones said: "I am quite confident that the shareholders will want me to carry on. They have been very disturbed by what has taken place at this company."

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YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Breakthrough on standard tariffs

By Derek Harris
A standard tariff of charges for small businesses is to be introduced at Lloyds Bank branches today...

that branch managers will anyway still have discretion to vary charges. But the new rates are expected by the bank to apply to between 80 and 90 per cent of its small business customers.

Lloyds is also setting up other new services for small businesses. One is an export-debt insurance scheme for those without an Exports Guarantee Department policy.

Rich pickings from porkers

By Robert Temple
Meat that tasted as meat used to in the 18th-century can be savoured as a result of Anne Petch's Heal Farm Quality Traditional Meats.



Anne Petch and traditional roast

wean their pigs at eight weeks instead of 10 days and have only two litters a year instead of the average 2.25 litters of modern pigs.

Turnover for November 1981 to April 1982 was only £3,000. But from such tiny beginnings she had a turnover of £150,000 in 1985 and expects £200,000 this year.

MR FRIDAY
Small specialist wine merchants have been facing daunting competition, especially from the big supermarket chains...

Small specialist wine merchants have been facing daunting competition, especially from the big supermarket chains...

BRIEFING
Wharf Lane, Upper Thames Street, London EC4V 3BH. Details of a two-day course at the Blackwood Lodge Management Centre...

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COMPANY NOTICES
COMPAGNIE ARAMAJO SA (THE ARAMAJO COMPANY S.A.)
In pursuance of the regulations of the Companies Act 1985, a meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on the 26th of June 1986 at 11.00 am at the offices of the Company at 11, St. James Street, London EC1A 4DF.

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Protechnique Quality Security Fittings, manufacturer of the patented Bouncer Frame (the positive entrance door protector) which after being installed in varied high risk areas for over 3 years, continues to hold a zero break-in record. This is a profitable business which has a turnover of approx £150,000+ per year and is now ready for nationwide expansion. Contact 01-733 9522

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Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above Company are invited to submit their claims to Mr. P. Williamson, Liquidator, at 11, St. James Street, London EC1A 4DF, on or before the 26th of June 1986.

COMPANY NEWS
Shower big res £10m ci
BASE LENDING RATES



COMPANY NEWS

**TOWNGRADE SECURITIES:** The company has agreed to acquire Legions (Dyce) for a nominal consideration and to assume certain liabilities of the company which do not exceed £350,000. Legions is a private property company whose principal asset is about 16 acres of land near Aberdeen Airport. The property has recently been revalued by Knight Frank & Rutley at £750,000.

**FITCH LOVELL:** The final dividend is 7p, making 10.5p for the year to April 26. With figures in 1985, sales were 461,211 (463,240), profit before interest 10,337 (14,387), interest credits 187 (1,525) and profit before tax 19,721 (16,312).

**WATSHAMS:** The company has agreed conditionally to acquire Cambmac Instruments. The initial consideration of £1,050 million is payable in cash on completion and further cash consideration is payable in the future dependent upon the net profits before tax for the year to March 31, 1993.

**SHANDWICK:** The company has entered into conditional agreements to acquire all the capital of two public relations consultancies, John Fowler and Partners and the Vernon East Public Relations for an aggregate consideration of 250,100 ordinary shares in Shandwick.

**NORMANS GROUP:** The final dividend is 1p, making 1.5p for the year to March 29, payable on October 1. With figures in 1985, turnover - discount retailing - was 87,976 (75,264), tea 767 (1,720) and other British activities 7,013 (6,070). Trading profits - discount retailing - were 1,919 (1,919) and other activities 228 (195), total 2,623 (3,058). Pretax profit 1,714 (2,303).

**DAVY CORPORATION:** The final dividend is 3p making 4.8p for the year to March 31. With figures in 1985, turnover was 594,227 (580,922), profit before tax 66,327 (13,046) tax 4,306 (3,163), extraordinary items debit 5,496 (credit 546). Earnings per share 12.7p (10.5p).

**JOHN CARR:** The company has completed the acquisition of the shale refinery from Henry Boot and Sons.

# Marriott wants more hotels in Britain and Europe

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Mr Bill Marriott, son of the founder of the Marriott hotel chain and now chairman and chief executive of Marriott Corporation based in Washington DC, has left London with firm plans for expansion in Britain and on the Continent.

But although he held a series of business meetings, there was no contact with Mr Stanley Grinstead, chairman of Grand Metropolitan, which owns the Intercontinental hotel chain.

It has been rumoured that Marriott, hungry for a wider presence in Europe, has been interested in buying the Intercontinental chain with its European strength, particularly in London and West Germany.

Mr Grinstead has been talking to Mr Alan Bond, chairman of the Australian Bond Corporation, amid takeover speculation.

Marriott gained a foothold in London by buying from Grand Metropolitan what was then the Europa Hotel, just off Grosvenor Square, and now refurbished as the London Marriott.

There is no prospect of any deals with Trusthouse Forte, Britain's biggest hotel operator, Mr Marriott said.

That leaves Marriott looking at seven to eight hotel prospects in Europe, including Britain. "Within the year we hope to announce two to three additional hotels in Europe," Mr Marriott said.

Marriott, which has 140 hotels in North America, is looking eventually to have at least two central London locations plus properties at Gatwick and Heathrow airports, with a Heathrow hotel



Bill Marriott: Grand Metropolitan's Intercontinental hotels too expensive at £1 billion

probably the best fit in Europe for Marriott which has hotels in Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna and Athens, with another under construction in Hamburg. There are half a dozen in the Middle East, including the Cairo Marriott.

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## Impact of dollar-mark exchange rate

### Industrial production falls 2% German economy must be watched, says bank chief

Bonn (AP-Dow Jones) - Seasonally adjusted industrial production in West Germany declined about 2 per cent in May from April, while the seasonally and price-adjusted order inflow to the manufacturing industry contracted about 1 per cent, the economics ministry reported.

The preliminary May production index stood at 104.2, (1980=100), down from an April index that was sharply revised upward to 105.2 from an initially reported 103.8.

The preliminary May order index for the manufacturing industry was established at a seasonally and price-adjusted 109 (1980=100), down from an April index of 110.

The ministry noted that production by the West German manufacturing industry declined about 1.5 per cent in May from April while output of energy and gas fell 8 per cent.

Within the manufacturing sector, output of the key West German capital goods industry declined about 3.5 per cent while output of consumer goods rose 1 per cent.

A 6.5 per cent fall of foreign orders in May, compared with April, was decisive for the 1 per cent decline in orders to the manufacturing industry during the month, while domestic orders expanded about 2 per cent, the ministry said.

According to officials, the upward revision in the April production index meant that the total output of the West German industry rose about 3.5 per cent in April from March, instead of the 1.5 per cent the ministry reported on the basis of preliminary results on June 3.

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) - Herr Karl Otto Poehl, president of the Bundesbank, said yesterday that West German central bank money supply growth had slowed to a 6.5 per cent annual rate recently, and that there was no reason to alter the money supply's target corridor.

He told a press conference after a meeting of the Bundesbank's policy-setting central bank council that the good news at which he had recently hinted was that the expansion of the money supply was not as strong as in April, but now lay just over the upper boundary of 5.5 per cent.

Herr Poehl indicated that the money supply would be likely to re-enter the target corridor of between 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The central bank money supply consists of cash in circulation and banks' minimum reserves requirements on domestic liabilities. It is the Bundesbank's primary tool for measuring the expansion or contraction of the money supply.

According to the Bundesbank's most recent monthly statistics, the preliminary seasonally-adjusted central bank money supply rose to DM210.3 billion in May from DM210.0 billion in April.

In the six months ending on May 31 the central bank money supply expanded at an annual rate of 6.7 per cent, down from a rate of 7.2 per cent in April, according to Bundesbank statistics.

Herr Poehl said that the strength of the mark and the weakness of the dollar meant that the West German economy had to be "carefully watched."

Although he declined to comment on whether the mark had grown too strong or the dollar too weak, he acknowledged that the shift in the dollar-mark exchange rate could have a significant effect on West Germany's economy.

Herr Poehl has said repeatedly in recent weeks that the decline in the dollar since the September 22 meeting of the Group of Five major industrial nations in New York had been a "soft landing" for the US currency, which was severely overvalued against other major currencies.

But the highly export-oriented West German economy also reaped considerable benefits from the high value of the dollar, and there is concern among West Germany's economists that the lower dollar will erode export sales.

The latest trade data showed that West Germany's May trade surplus narrowed to DM8.061 billion from a record DM10.049 billion surplus in April.

The May trade surplus widened from the DM7.522 billion surplus registered in May, 1985.

The nation's current account surplus registered a preliminary DM6 billion in May, down from a revised record surplus of DM8.2 billion in April.

## Showerings sees big response to £10m cider drive

By Our Industrial Editor

Britain's third biggest cider producer, the Somerset-based Showerings, which is part of Allied-Lyons, is doubling promotional spending to £10 million while launching a new range of ciders, including up-market brands from Germany, France and Spain - and what is claimed to be the first cask-conditioned cider.

The campaign for Real Ale (Camra) is expected to give the cask cider its blessing.

The move comes as the cider market, worth £37 million a year in sales, is showing signs of recovering from a combination of increases in taxation and poor summer weather which left sales static in 1984 and down by 3.6 per cent last year.

Before that sales had been rising at between 10 and 20 per cent a year in a period when H.P. Bulmer, the market leader, was the biggest promotional spender.

Cider sales doubled to over 70 million gallons a year in the 10 years to 1985.

First-quarter sales this year were steady, and in the past two weeks of better weather demand has soared.

Mr Lyn Hughes, marketing manager at Showerings, said: "There is now an underlying positive trend in cider sales." He believes that the big jump in Showerings' promotional spending will also have its impact, just as that of Bulmer's did in the past, and there are now expectations that the market leader will step up its own promotional spending.

In 1984 the industry licked its wounds, cutting back on promotional spending, after the Chancellor reduced the tax advantage for cider by increasing duties by 47 per cent to nearer the level imposed on beer.

Beer sales are still 25 times those of cider, and the cider-makers argue that what tax advantage remains is cancelled out by handling costs with such a comparatively low volume product. Cider and beer prices are not dissimilar at the retail level.

Because only 36 per cent of adults are cider drinkers there is an opportunity of persuading more to acquire the taste, given the right marketing approach, according to Mr Hughes.

One way is to break out from the traditional rustic image surrounding the drink. Showerings is pitching one new brand, Copperhead, at the



Lyn Hughes: "Positive trend in sales"

youth market with an image which Mr Hughes describes as "modern, of the disco and the bright lights."

Copperhead, claimed to be the first oow draught cider in 25 years, is now being test-marketed, with £5 million being spent on promotion including television advertising. Sales are running well ahead of expectations and, crucially, it is attracting oow-comers to cider. About 40 per cent of Copperhead drinkers had not drunk cider in the previous 12 months.

The cask-conditioned cider is Addlestons's, so far available in Allied pubs in the north-west, Midlands and the south-west, but due to be distributed nationally once the sales formula is proved. It will be on offer in traditional-style pubs to appeal to the drinkers who favour real ale.

The latest introduction of continental ciders, some sparkling varieties, is aimed at persuading more people to drink cider with meals. These sell at about £1.30 a bottle. A oow special farmhouse brand is being introduced, free of artificial sweeteners, colours and flavours, which is intended to appeal to the health-conscious.

A value-for-money range under the Festival Val label will sell at about 75p a litre, competing with the own-label brands of the big supermarket chains.

Within 18 months Showerings should increase its market share in cider from 18 per cent to more than 20 per cent, Mr Hughes forecasts.

The company is also spending £4 million this year on promoting its Gaymer's Oide English, which in the off-licence trade is the second biggest seller - next to Bulmer's Strongbow. The take home trade accounts for 45 per cent of cider sales.

Bulmer has about 49 per cent of sales in the cider market with the second largest slice of 28 per cent accounted for by Taunton Cider, which belongs to the brewer consortium of Bass, Imperial Group's Courage and Scottish and Newcastle Breweries. After Showerings, in third place, other producers are comparatively small.

Scrupy, with its flecks of apple, has been left to regional makers, including the farmers. Showerings tried bottling it at one time but, selling only on its curiosity value, mostly around Christmas, the volumes were too small to justify carrying on.

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WALL STREET

(New York (Reuter) - Wall Street shares slumped after opening stronger yesterday as a wave of futures-related programmes put pressure on the market, traders said.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid to 1900.45, after advancing to 1911 initially. Declining issues led advanc-

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various stocks and their prices.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

ing issues by a margin of two to one, on a volume of 26 million shares.

Unexpected weak employment figures raised hopes in a quarter for a discount rate cut, but unaverted investors betting on a second-half rise in corporate earnings.

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various stocks and their prices.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar closed at DM2.1750 and at 161.40 against the yen. The pound remained on the sidelines. It appreciated to 1.5455 against the dollar.

Table with columns: Market rates, Sterling spot and forward rates, Money markets and gold.

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various stocks and their prices.

COMMODITIES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK Average lastweek prices at representative markets on...

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various commodities and their prices.

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Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various investment trusts and their prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various investment trusts and their prices.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various financial trusts and their prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various financial trusts and their prices.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Large table with multiple columns: Bid, Offer, Chng, Yld. Lists various unit trusts and their prices.



Vertical text on the left margin, likely containing market news or commentary.

Vertical text on the left margin, likely containing market news or commentary.

Vertical text on the left margin, likely containing market news or commentary.

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2	SNIA BPD	Chemicals/Paint	
3	Stand Chart	Banking/Discount	
4	AAH	Industrials A-D	
5	Bostell	Industrials A-D	
6	Lilleshall	Industrials L-R	
7	Delta	Industrials A-D	
8	Seville Gordon (J)	Industrials S-Z	
9	Cowan De Groot	Industrials A-D	
10	Newmark (Louis)	Electricals	
11	Fitch Lovell	Foodstuffs	
12	Stechley	Industrials S-Z	
13	Halma	Industrials E-K	
14	Bowater	Industrials A-D	
15	Argyll	Foodstuffs	
16	Cable & Wireless	Electricals	
17	Goldberg (A)	Drapery/Suits	
18	Summe Clothes	Drapery/Suits	
19	Seabury (J)	Foodstuffs	
20	Bibby (J)	Industrials A-D	
21	Norton	Industrials L-R	
22	Assor New Z	Banking/Discount	
23	Limad	Industrials L-R	
24	Barlow Rand	Industrials A-D	
25	Byham	Foodstuffs	
26	Grauda	Industrials E-K	
27	European Fernes	Industrials L-R	
28	Mitchell Somers	Industrials L-R	
29	Assor Paper	Paper/Printing	
30	Cambridge Elec	Electricals	
31	Farnell Elect	Electricals	
32	Leopards	Motors/Aircraft	
33	Brocham	Industrials A-D	
34	Glyned	Industrials E-K	
35	Simon Eng	Industrials S-Z	
36	Salveon (Chain)	Foodstuffs	
37	BFB Industries	Building/Roads	
38	Cowder Grp	Building/Roads	
39	Waterford Glass	Industrials S-Z	
40	Shoklake	Industrials S-Z	
41	Reuters	Industrials L-R	
42	Lon Shop Prop	Property	
43	First Leisure	Leisure	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Sunday Total

### BRITISH FUNDS

High/Low	Stock	Price	Ch/gp	%	YTD
100	1986				
100	1985				
100	1984				
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### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

High/Low	Stock	Price	Ch/gp	%	YTD
100	1986				
100	1985				
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100	1981				
100	1980				
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### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

High/Low	Stock	Price	Ch/gp	%	YTD
100	1986				
100	1985				
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### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

High/Low	Stock	Price	Ch/gp	%	YTD
100	1986				
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### INDEX-LINKED

High/Low	Stock	Price	Ch/gp	%	YTD
100	1986				
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100	1969</				



APPOINTMENTS

Associated Furniture Holdings: Mr Arnold Edward has been named chairman. Debenham, Tewson & Chimmons: Mr Peter J Braithwaite, Mr Peter W Hill and Mr Mark D Struckett have become partners.



Mr P P C Gregory, who will remain a non-executive director, Mr Corben will remain chief executive.

Union Carbide Corporation: Mr Murdoch M Rand has been elected corporate vice-president for purchasing. CAP Group: Mr P P C Gregory, Mr J A R Chisholm and Mr W H Fryer have joined the main board.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns for 1986 High/Low, Company, Price, Change, Dividend, Yield, and P/E ratio. Lists various unlisted securities and their performance metrics.

Euro-Parliament budget is unlawful

Council of the European Communities, supported by Germany, France and the United Kingdom v European Parliament. Following a final reconciliation meeting with a delegation from the Parliament, the Council authorized its President to submit to the Parliament a supplementary proposal...

Your first Rolls-Royce. It takes at least three months to make it. One hour to fall in love with it.



There is nothing quite like driving a Rolls-Royce. An hour behind the wheel is more persuasive than words can ever be. If you would like to experience a new Rolls-Royce first hand, one of the dealers listed below will be pleased to arrange a test drive for you.

- List of Rolls-Royce dealers across various regions including Glasgow, Bournemouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Chester, Dudley, Farnham, Maidhead, Manchester, Newcastle, Salisbury, Sheffield, Solihull, St Albans, Torquay, and Weybridge.

Interpretation according to wishes of parties

Anterist v Crédit Lyonnais Case 22/85. Before Judge U. Everling (President of the Fifth Chamber) and Judges E. Joliet, O. Duc, Y. Galmot and C. N. Kakouris. Advocate General M. Darmon. The third paragraph of article 17 of the Brussels Convention...

Defendant need not explain

W v Boothby. Justices acted improperly in permitting the prosecution to cross-examine a defendant as to why, after being cautioned, he had declined to answer questions put by police officers investigating the offence. The whole purpose of the caution was for the defendant to consider whether he desired to give an explanation of whether he preferred to remain silent, and if, after due caution, the right to silence.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'RESISTA CARPETS', 'Cancer', 'DIVORCE', 'LORD JUSTICE WATKINS', and 'SALISBURY REVIEW'.















# Bint Pasha to initiate Cole double

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Paul Cole, the new master of Whatcombe and Richard Quinn, his accomplished young stable jockey, look poised to pull off a double at Sandown Park today with Bint Pasha (2.35) and Axe Valley (4.10).

After finishing second in her first two races, Bint Pasha is napped to make the winner's enclosure at the third attempt in the Jardine Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Being by the American Triple Crown winner Affirmed, out of a mare by Graustark, Bint Pasha should be well suited to today's distance and her trainer is more than hopeful that she will lead from start to finish.

For a filly with her breeding she has already done well to be placed over five and six furlongs behind such fast individuals as Forest Flower and Twyla, who have both gone on to win again - Forest Flower at Royal Ascot and Twyla at Newmarket last Saturday.

My contention is that it will take an above-average newcomer to catch Bint Pasha this time.

Axe Valley is not a big filly to be saddled with 9st 10lb in the Incheape Handicap, but what she lacks in size she certainly makes up for with heart.

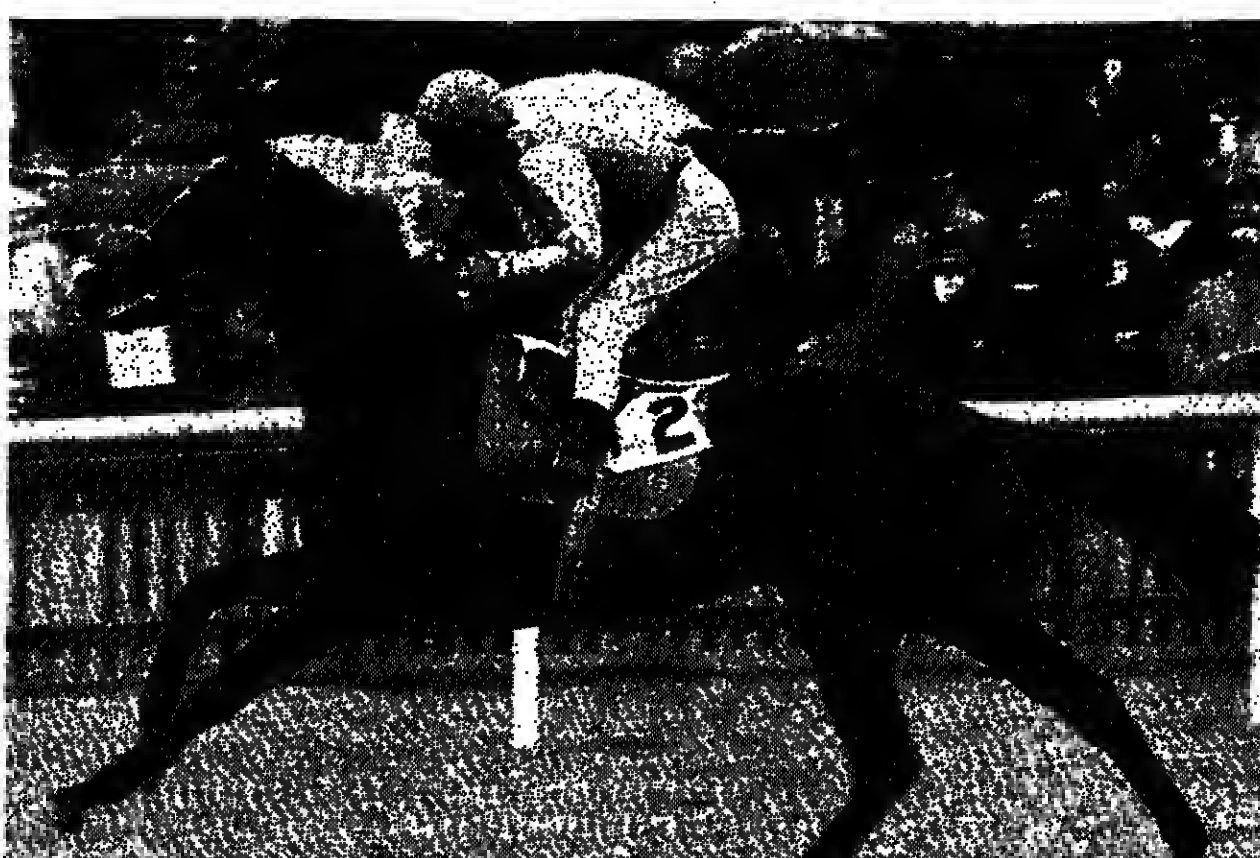
And she is pretty quick, too, as she demonstrated so ably here at Sandown just under three weeks ago when she won an almost identical race over today's course and distance.

On that occasion she had All Agreed, Kelly's Royale, Cree Bay and Lochillum in her wake and I believe that she is capable of beating them again this afternoon, albeit on slightly worse terms.

Twelve months ago Ian Balding won the first race on this particular programme with the fast filly Measuring. Now he must be hopeful that Sea Dara will follow suit.

When she won first time out, over today's course and distance, Sea Dara beat Sauce Diabolo who at Windsor on Friday, just managed to hold that speedy Miswaki cold Misk at bay.

With Walter Swinburn required in Hamburg to partner Lavender Mist for Michael Stoute, Tony Kimberley will



Armada, Gay Harwood's unbeaten colt, who is fancied for Haydock Park's Metropole Trophy.

be on the well-bred newcomer Baltic Shore, whose sire Danzig has done so well at stud. Apparently, Baltic Shore can step on a bit, but Sea Dara has the edge on experience.

Arguably, Stoute's best chance at home today lies with Dalgadiyr in the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club Trophy. Last time out he finished third to Moon Madness and Westham in the King George V Handicap at Royal Ascot. But with Westham losing at Windsor on Monday that form now has a slight flaw and I just prefer Kalkour who, ironically, is one of Stoute's cast-offs.

At the last meeting Kalkour ran out a very comfortable winner of a similar race and I think it hard to believe that Al-Vahid can make up five lengths, even on 6lb better terms. In the meantime, Kalkour has run really well in Belgium to finish second to Phardante in the Grand Prix de Bruxelles.

Besides Dalgadiyr, who may well be better suited to today's distance than Ascot's mile and a half, Promised Isle, Rana Pratap and Try To Stop Me are others who will make life difficult for Kalkour.

By winning at Goodwood and Sandown, since he landed a gamble at Newmarket,

winning at Salisbury and Kempton recently.

By the time that Michael Hills takes Aventino to post this afternoon Beld Pillager may well have won the Derek Cretch Handicap at Haydock while the one-time Derby hope Armada will be expected

Newmarket in April, gives my selection the beating of Top Guest.

With Jeremy Tree and Pat Eddery in all-conquering form at present, Galtzer will start at short odds to win the John Barnes Maiden Stakes, even though he is opposed by Summerhill Streak and Antinous. Galtzer's first run at Newbury behind Brave Dancer argued well.

Finally, Rapid Lad looks a good bet in the Grandways Checkout Handicap to improve his already excellent record at Beverley where he has won seven races. After a while in the wilderness, John Spearing's eight-year-old came good there again three weeks ago to the delight of his numerous local supporters.

Corals, who sponsor tomorrow's Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, are offering 5-4 against the course record being broken in the ten-furlong event. The present record is held by Kalaglow, who won the race four years ago.

# Cochrane injures arm after heavy fall at Brighton

By Michael Phillips

Ray Cochrane, enjoying his best season, including two classic winners, escaped serious injury when his mount, Morning Flower, stumbled and fell in the opening race, the Beau Brummel Maiden Claiming Stakes, at Brighton yesterday.

Sitting just behind the leaders at the two furlong marker, the odds-on favourite suddenly lost his footing and Cochrane fell crashing fall. He was brought back in an ambulance, then sent to the Royal Sussex Hospital with a whiplash injury to the neck and a suspected fracture of the forearm.

The senior Jockey Club medical officer, Dr Michael Allen, said: "I do not think it's too serious, but he will have to be X-rayed."

The notorious Brighton track has claimed many victims in the past, including the tragic death of Joe Blanks five years ago. Steve Dawson, Mick Miller and Gary Kelleway have all recently sustained injuries at the course.

Cochrane, the 29-year-old Irish-born jockey, was enjoying his best season with 36 winners, 115 fourths and classic victories on Midway Lady.

The race went to Lady Be, who scored by one and a half lengths from Mi-Oh-My.

Greville Starkey provided new trainer Alex Whiting with his first success when coming through smoothly on Red Zulu to take the Regatta Selling Stakes. The gelded son of Red Johnny, always travelling well in behind the leaders, was produced at just the right time to gain a half-length victory over The Use.

The 34-year-old Loughborough trainer has only recently taken over from Lenny Lightbrown, Whiting, who has ten horses in his charge, was assistant to Lightbrown for four years. Lightbrown is giving up the English scene for a job in the United States.

Davies cleared Hywel Davies, the National Hunt jockey, has not broken the rules of racing, regarding his riding of Premier Charlie at Wolverhampton in March. After a Jockey Club inquiry at Portman Square yesterday, the disciplinary committee cleared Davies of breaking the rules of racing.

The hearing followed an investigation into a complaint made by Premier Charlie's trainer Michael Hincliffe, after the gelding, who started 9-2 joint favourite, could finish only eighth of the 14 runners.

Michael Hincliffe, who has been exhibited at contests abroad. However, logic points to his being selected for Italy alongside the obvious choice of Richard Phelps.

Mahony's fencing alone requires his inclusion in the squad. Nothing deflates morale more than minimum marks being scored by all the team on the second day of a contest, as happened last year at the Melbourne world-class event, and, indeed, to a large extent at Birmingham.

Front-runners for the other two senior places will include Peter Hart, whose win in Bern last week atoned for his riding gaffe in Birmingham when he missed a fence, thereby losing 1:10 points, and Graham Brookhouse and Jim Nowak.

With the holder Peter Whiteside, now supposedly more coach than competitor, defending and embarrassing as fit as ever, it must be a cliffhanger.

The sport is such that whatever you have gained on the swings (for Brookhouse, for instance, the swimming and shooting) you can just as easily squander on the roundabouts.

Logic, however, also requires that only the best international competitors go to the world championships. Scores at domestic contests are invariably inflated by the high marks achieved when fencing local talent which bears no resemblance to the cut and thrust of fighting on the pistes overseas.

It might well emerge, therefore, that even the winner of this weekend's title fight at Milton Keynes will not be guaranteed a place for Italy.

At the request of the Sports Council, drug control will operate during the competition which is once again being handsomely sponsored by the City of Milton Keynes.

## MOD-PENTATHLON

# Absentee Mahony will be kept place

By Michael Coleman

The only absentee of note from the national open championships which begin today at Milton Keynes is Dominic Mahony who is in Moscow representing Britain at this sport in the Goodwill Games.

Places on both the senior and junior squads at next month's world championships in Italy will be at stake, hence the expected big turnout.

Exams prevented Mahony taking part in the recent Birmingham International and his current form so far has been exhibited at contests abroad. However, logic points to his being selected for Italy alongside the obvious choice of Richard Phelps.

Mahony's fencing alone requires his inclusion in the squad. Nothing deflates morale more than minimum marks being scored by all the team on the second day of a contest, as happened last year at the Melbourne world-class event, and, indeed, to a large extent at Birmingham.

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## Today's racing specialists

### SANDOWN PARK

TRAINERS: M Stoute, 37 winners from 149 runners, 24.8%; J Hindley, 7 from 33, 21.2%; G Harwood, 20 from 142, 21.1%.  
JOCKEYS: W Newman, 4 winners from 45 rides, 15.6%; R Cochrane, 8 from 55, 14.5%; M L Thomas, 7 from 50, 14.0%.

### HAYDOCK PARK

TRAINERS: H Cecil, 20 winners from 92 runners, 21.7%; G Harwood, 17 from 60, 28.3%.  
JOCKEYS: S Causton, 22 winners from 94 rides, 23.4%; W Carson, 34 from 147, 23.1%; Pat Eddery, 16 from 44, 22.7%.

### BEVERLEY

TRAINERS: M Stoute, 19 winners from 55 runners, 33.3%; R Boss, 6 from 22, 27.3%; J Spearing, 8 from 40, 20.0%.  
JOCKEYS: G Duffield, 23 winners from 145 rides, 15.9%; J Bainesdale, 13 from 87, 14.9%; P Robinson, 19 from 74, 13.5%.

Aventino has become one of this coloulo's favourites. His form is also solid because both Algrim and Bold Pillager have paid him a compliment by

to win the Metropole Trophy at the expense of Top Guest. A line through Dare Say, who was trounced by Armada in the Wood Ditton Stakes at

winning at Salisbury and Kempton recently.

By the time that Michael Hills takes Aventino to post this afternoon Beld Pillager may well have won the Derek Cretch Handicap at Haydock while the one-time Derby hope Armada will be expected

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## SANDOWN PARK C4

Televised: 2.35, 3.5, 3.40, 4.10

Going: good to firm

Draw: high numbers best

- 2.0 GRE STAKES (2-Y-O; £4,201: 5f) (8 runners)
- 105 1 SEA DARA (C) (G Strawbridge) Bldg 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 106 2 BALTIC SHORE (G Strawbridge) M Stoute 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 107 3 LINDSAY (G Strawbridge) M Stoute 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 108 4 LAST DANCE (J Norman) H Barton 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 109 5 MOON MADNESS (S Thomson) M L Thomas 5
- 110 6 MOON MADNESS (S Thomson) M L Thomas 5
- 111 7 MOON MADNESS (S Thomson) M L Thomas 5
- 112 8 PAS D'ENCHERE (S Thomson) G Bainesdale 6
- 113 9 PAS D'ENCHERE (S Thomson) G Bainesdale 6
- 114 10 LINDSAY (G Strawbridge) M Stoute 6-11 M Stoute 4

7-4 Sea Dara, 10-10 Lindsey, 100-30 Baltic Shore, 5-1 Pas d'Enchere, 9-1 Moon Edge, 12-1 others.

FORN: SEA DARA (6-11) best subsequent Windsor scorer Sauce Diabolo (6-11) a short head over course and distance (2277), good to firm, June 13, 9 nm, KENNEDY dropped out from halfway behind Coe Ed (6-11) at Epsom, previously 6-20, 21 LINDSAY (2-1) best of 10 behind Westham (6-11) at Epsom, previously 6-20, 21 LAST DANCE (6-11) 4-10 of 8 behind Westham (6-11) at Epsom, previously 6-20, 21 MOON MADNESS (6-11) 2-1 of 8 behind Westham (6-11) at Epsom, previously 6-20, 21 PAS D'ENCHERE (6-11) 3-1 of 8 behind Westham (6-11) at Epsom, previously 6-20, 21 LINDSAY (6-11) 1-1 of 8 behind Westham (6-11) at Epsom, previously 6-20, 21

Selection: LINDSAY

## Sandown selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Sea Dara, 2.35 BINT PASHA (oap), 3.5 Kalkour, 3.40 Aventino, 4.10 Axe Valley, 4-10 Walcison.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Linsing, 2.35 Gilt of Glory, 3.5 Dalgadiyr, 3.40 Gorgeous Algernon, 4.10 All Agreed, 4-10 Mr Moss.

By Michael Seely

3.5 Dalgadiyr, 3.40 Aventino.

## 2.35 JARDINE MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O fillies: £4,162: 7f) (10)

- 201 ANORADA (USA) (H Rainer) B Hartley 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 202 BINT PASHA (USA) (Fane Sarum) P Cole 8-11 M Stoute 4
- 203 EMMIE (USA) (G Strawbridge) M Stoute 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 204 FRENCH PLANT (J Norman) H Barton 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 205 GOLD OF GLODY (L Coker) C Bainesdale 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 206 DAMASCUS (USA) (M Stoute) D Large 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 207 KAFARA (Sheen) M Stoute 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 208 LADY AUNT (S Thomson) G Bainesdale 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 209 LISVARD (J Norman) H Barton 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 210 TOP WAK (W Gray) B Hartley 6-11 M Stoute 4

2-1 Bint Pasha, 11-4 Golden Grad, 4-1 Kafara, 13-2 Lusvardis, 12-1 Top Wak, 20-1 French Plant, 25-1 others.

## 3.5 ROYAL HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP (£12,447: 1m 2f) (11)

- 301 2221-08 EFFROY (G) (Abdulla) G Harwood 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 302 0-619103 KALKOUR (C) (M Myers) M Hayes 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 303 20020-2 AL-YABR (U) (Hamdan Al-Maskouni) C Bainesdale 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 304 0-022222 PROGRESS (C) (Lewin) M Stoute 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 305 0-043203 RANA PRATAP (USA) (Mrs G Thornberry) G Lewis 6-9-8 P Waldron 6
- 306 8-06201 RANA PRATAP (USA) (Mrs G Thornberry) G Lewis 6-9-8 P Waldron 6
- 307 0-06201 RANA PRATAP (USA) (Mrs G Thornberry) G Lewis 6-9-8 P Waldron 6
- 308 0-06201 RANA PRATAP (USA) (Mrs G Thornberry) G Lewis 6-9-8 P Waldron 6
- 309 0-06201 RANA PRATAP (USA) (Mrs G Thornberry) G Lewis 6-9-8 P Waldron 6
- 310 0-06201 RANA PRATAP (USA) (Mrs G Thornberry) G Lewis 6-9-8 P Waldron 6

7-2 Kalkour, 4-1 Dalgadiyr, 9-2 Effroy, 6-1 Hiltz Ed, 7-1 Promised Isle, 9-1 Af-Thoras, 16-1 Rana Pratap, 12-1 French Plant, 25-1 others.

## 4.10 INCHCAPE HANDICAP (£4,448: 5f) (9)

- 501 0-04240 HI-TECH GIRL (C) (W Gray) C Bainesdale 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 502 2010-01 AXE VALLEY (C-0) (R Barber) P Cole 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 503 0-00002 CHAPLINS CLUB (B) (Sudrajat) P Cole 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 504 0-00002 CHAPLINS CLUB (B) (Sudrajat) P Cole 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 505 3-2200-4 CREE BAY (C) (D O'Shea) J Spearing 7-9-7 M Stoute 4
- 506 0-01000 LAUREL LORIAN (C) (A Brangley) M McCourt 4-9-8 P Cook 1
- 507 0-01000 KELLIE'S MAGIC (C) (Walden) C Nelson 4-9-8 P Cook 1
- 508 4-0400-0 ALLI GREGG (C) (J Waterman) J Water 5-8-4 M Stoute 4
- 509 0-001-2 DIVISSIMA (G) (Grady) G Lewis 4-7-11 M Stoute 4
- 510 1-1 Divissima, 11-4 Axe Valley, 5-1 Laurel Lorian, 6-1 Hi-Tech Girl, 7-1 Cree Bay, 16-1 Chalky, 19-1 others.

## 4.40 YEAR OF THE TIGER CLAIMING STAKES (3-Y-O: £3,042: 1m) (8)

- 604 0-04240 MIELENDIA (D) (Markis) D Marks 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 605 0-01000 MIELENDIA (D) (Markis) D Marks 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
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3-4 Goodtime Hal, 3-1 Grandeur, 6-1 Last Polonaise, 8-1 Burn Heights, 10-1 Melodius, 16-1 Mr Moss, 25-1 Patron.

## 4.40 YEAR OF THE TIGER CLAIMING STAKES (3-Y-O: £3,042: 1m) (8)

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## 4.10 INCHCAPE HANDICAP (£4,448: 5f) (9)

- 501 0-04240 HI-TECH GIRL (C) (W Gray) C Bainesdale 6-11 M Stoute 4
- 502 2010-01 AXE VALLEY (C-0) (R Barber) P Cole 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 503 0-00002 CHAPLINS CLUB (B) (Sudrajat) P Cole 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 504 0-00002 CHAPLINS CLUB (B) (Sudrajat) P Cole 4-9-10 M Stoute 4
- 505







BOXING

Champion asks Bruno over for a hot-dog and Coke

Tim Witherspoon, the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, arrived in London yesterday with a seven-round warning for Frank Bruno, whom he meets for the title in a multi-million-pound promotion at Wembley Arena on July 19.

Witherspoon swept into Gatwick followed by an apparently endless procession of black men - manager, assistant manager, two trainers, sundry helpers and assorted sparring partners.

GOLF

Douglas makes fine start

Liselone Neumann, aged 20, from Sweden and Katrina Douglas, the former British amateur champion, recorded a first round of 67, which is five under par, for the 5,722 yards Cologne Country Club course.

A loose six iron buried the hole in the sand of a bunker between the sixth green, and an eight iron came up short of the 17th. She took three more there, an unexpected setback, for her short game, like the rest of her golf, is so accomplished that she does not get home with a chip and putt, seemed an affront to the laws of nature.

Unlike other players, notably Dale Reid (70 yesterday) and Laura Davies (72), the Swedish player has an iron faith in her driver and it is her bag only twice, apart from the four short holes. Her accuracy was such that the fairways could have been reduced by 50 per cent without causing discomfort.

Miss Neumann, who was a club professional in Cologne, and this round is now maturing fast, and this round was her best since joining the Women's Professional Golf Association last summer.

Miss Douglas came in with a 67 late in the day. The key to her round was a soft drive can putting performance under the tutelage of her boyfriend, Gus Thomas, who carries the bag. She prefers faster greens than those in Cologne and his idea was to practise with a soft drive can putting performance under the tutelage of her boyfriend, Gus Thomas, who carries the bag.

EARLY FIRST ROUND LEADERS: 67 L. Neumann (Swe), K. Douglas (GB), 70 O. Reid, A. Holby (W), S. Sandwick, S. Austin (US), N. Horns (US), 71 B. Lumsford (US), A. Nicholas (GB), 72 M. Hill (GB), G. Vinnicombe (GB), J. Arnold (NZ), K. Leadbetter (US), O. Grunzshel (W), N. Subramaniam (Sri Lanka), 73 L. Davies, P. Gonzalez (Colombia), M. Scobling (GB), B. Brown (GB), C. Cowley (GB), 74 R. Hill (GB), A. Brandwynne (US), O. Henricks (US), L. Corbett (Aus), J. Lawrence (GB), J. Forrest (GB), B. Bostock (US).

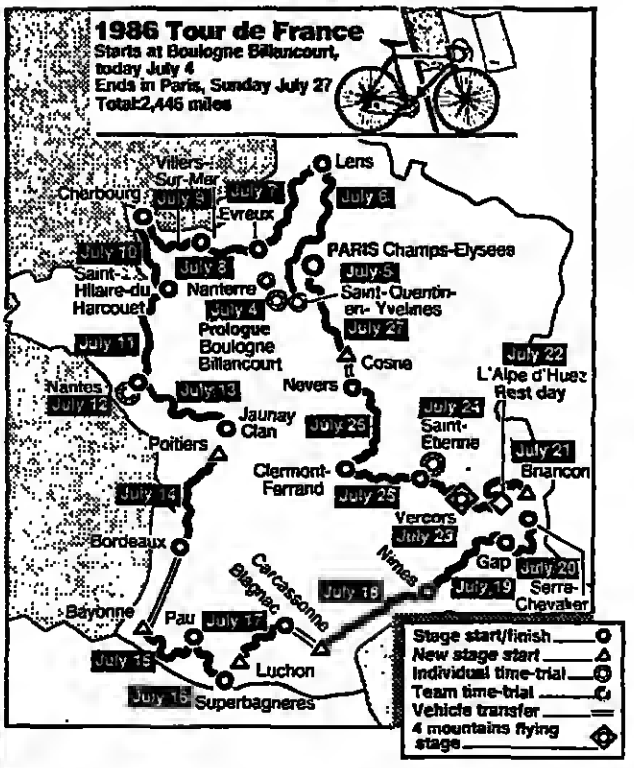
CYCLING: UNITED STATES DEBUT IN TOUR DE FRANCE

Hinault chasing all-time record

From John Wilcockson, Paris



Miller: his climbing will be tested



Along with wine, romance and politics, sport is one of the passions of the French public. Since their football team was eliminated from the World Cup, the media's attention returned to tennis and the fate of Henri Leconte at Wimbledon. But in the past few days cycling has returned to the top of the bar talk menu.

The 73rd Tour de France begins today with the prologue in the form of a 4.6 kilometre (0.9 miles) time trial in the context of the 4,100 kilometres (2,560 miles) that follow during the next 23 days, but a tiny victory here can give a rider a huge psychological advantage over his rivals.

That is why Bernard Hinault, the 31-year-old Breton who has won the Tour de France five times, is such a dangerous opponent. He has won the prologue in each of his five last appearances even though he is not a specialist at such short distance races. Will a victory spur Hinault into winning the Tour a sixth time, an all-time record?

Rivalry between French riders

This is one of the major points in the discussion that range everywhere that four followers have gathered in the French capital. Most Bretons who have won the Tour de France five times, is such a dangerous opponent. He has won the prologue in each of his five last appearances even though he is not a specialist at such short distance races.

But fierce rivalry between French riders and their supporters has not existed since the unforgettable duel between Jacques Anquetil and Raymond Poulidor in the early 1960s. Their most memorable clash took place on an extreme volcano, the Puy de Dome, two days from the end of the 1964 race.

Anquetil, who was seeking his fifth Tour win, and Poulidor, seeking his first, fought out an elbow to elbow battle up the one in six gradient of the famous Corkscrew climb. Anquetil cracked just one kilometre from the top, yielding 40 seconds to his rival but managing to hang on to the yellow jersey of the leadership.

The Puy de Dome is again on the race schedule this year, again two days from the finish on the Champs Elysees, and a Hinault-Fignon shootout is a possibility. But cycling has changed dramatically in the past two decades. It is both a longer and exclusively Continental sport.

More than 1,100 media personnel accreditations have been processed at Boulogne-Billancourt in the past two days. They have come from 22 countries, including the Camerouns, Kuwait and Japan, countries which have no competitors in the sport.

Independence Day celebrations

A television audience of more than 1,500 million is predicted by the race organisers. There are 40 cyclists from the American continent this year, including the first ever team from the United States. Appropriately, in a field of 210 competitors, the Americans in the 7-11 team will be today celebrating the 210th Independence Day.

There are 40 cyclists from the American continent this year, including the first ever team from the United States. Appropriately, in a field of 210 competitors, the Americans in the 7-11 team will be today celebrating the 210th Independence Day.

BOWLS

Eileen Bell, of Belfast, plays the Davies of Port Talbot in the British Isles women's singles final at Sophia Gardens, Cardiff, today. In the semi-finals yesterday Mrs Bell beat Christine McLean of Cardiff. Glasgowlite and Mrs Davies beat Ena Clarke of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire 21-3.

Mrs Davies won her match in an hour. "I've never played such rubbish in all my life," Mrs Clarke said afterwards. On a green running fast in the sunshine she never found a length, and Mrs Davies had only to be competitive. Mrs Bell's victory took a little longer.

The best semi-final was in the pairs. Margaret Paul and Muriel McCulloch trailed Janette Thomson and Rena Price 18-17 for most of the match, but after exemplary leading by Mrs Thomson and Mrs Paul, Mrs Price was forced to move the jack and Mrs McCulloch drew the winners.

ATHLETICS

Hillardt will press Cram at Bislett

Oslo (Reuter) - Mike Hillardt of Australia, a pacemaker in Steve Cram's epic world record-breaking mile run at the Bislett Games last year, is the man to watch in this year's event which takes place here tomorrow.

That is the remarkable prediction of Steve Scott and Sydney Marce, the two world-class Americans competing in tomorrow's so-called "Dream Mile" alongside Cram.

"Because it is so early in the season few runners are aware of the confidence to push the rest of the field," said Scott, silver medalist behind Cram in the 1983 world championship 1,500 metres final.

"Cram has, but so too has Hillardt and he could be the one to challenge Scott's view," he saw them both run last week and was much more impressed with Michael.

No one is talking of Hillardt, whose best for the mile is only 3min 51.82sec capturing Cram's world record of 3:46.32. But he has pushed himself into contention with two excellent 1,500 metres victories in the last five days.

The first came in Byrkjelo, Norway, last Saturday, when he scored an excellent win over the confidence to push the rest of the field. "I was in the lead from the start and I was in the lead from the start and I was in the lead from the start."

Mares, a former 1,500 metres world record holder, added: "It is difficult to say what sort of time the race will be won in, but Hillardt is physically capable of getting under 3:50."

"His problem will be that he doesn't have the experience of running these times. It's unknown territory for him and it is difficult to know how he'll cope if presented with a chance of victory 200 metres out."

"His problem might be staying back when the pace does go. Maybe he should just go and not wait for the others. Then he'll know just what he's capable of."

Cram clocked the fastest mile of the year, 3:51.50, in England's international against the United States last Friday. On paper, the Olympic 1,500 metres silver medalist should have far too much class for the Australian, whose job it was in last year's race to pick up the pace on the third lap to keep Cram on course for the world record.

The world record is unlikely to be threatened this year. Cram has built his season around defending his 1,500 title at the European championships in Stuttgart and is not at his world record-breaking peak at the moment.

One man who might perhaps have been in good enough shape to attempt a world record to defend his title at the European championships in Stuttgart and is not at his world record-breaking peak at the moment.

It is a fascinating clash of two electrifying sprint finishers and one which looks sure to keep the tightly-packed Bislett crowd in suspense until the final straight.

World long jump champion Heike Drechsler is another late arrival in the start list. The East German competes in the 100 metres next week after equalling compatriot Marita Koch's seven-year-old 200 metres world record of 21.71 secs.

TENNIS

A Great White Hunter licks his wounds in the Bushveld

By Paul Martin

This day a year ago Kevin Curren had his finest hour. In the Wimbledon singles semi-finals, his service, struck from his supple six foot one inch frame with awesome power and disguise together with sharp volleys, stunned Jimmy Connors into abject submission - just as John McEnroe had been humbled by the same barrage in the quarter-finals. Curren was set to reign supreme, but as everyone now knows, he was denied a coronation by a German princeling.

Today the amiable, introverted ex-South African, dispatched last week in round one by another West German, Eric Jelen, is seeking to rescue a career that has begun an ominous downward spiral. Curren, who is 28, gives himself just two or three more years to capture the title that he believes was "there for the taking" last year.

Had he won the final, he would be around £1,300,000 richer today. Warty Jacques, at least £650,000 would have come from exhibition matches, rather than the £330,000 that Curren earned. The coming season promises to reduce his earnings to relatively modest bounds.

He maintains he has a "mental lapse" that day last year, writing against a player not mature enough to merit the title, though showing signs of greatness to come. Curren considers Becker a far tougher prospect this year. Still, he says, as Wimbledon and Australian Open runner-up, those nagging self-doubts about his ability to win a major title have been a late bloomer," Curren said.

While few dispute that he has the championship, his despair still leaves his coach inattentive. "Kevin doesn't seem to have the confidence of McEnroe or Connors. He is content to plod along with a big win here and there. The older you grow, the less hungry you become."

Curren, who is somewhat stubborn, according to Jacques, plays too few tournaments so that he is not match tough. Curren dispises his coach's assessment, maintaining that it cannot cope with the daily grind of clubs, stadia, airports and hotels that goes with the tennis circuit.

To his coach's chagrin, before Wimbledon he went on his annual trip to his beloved South African Bushveld, where a few companions commune with nature and reaffirm how you go about your everyday life.



Curren: lacks determination myself with a leopard - a solitary animal, very shy. He likes to lie low, but has a mind of his own."

Curren now gives thanks that he avoided his family's advice to study pharmacy. Instead, he took a tennis scholarship in Texas. Now it has become his home and he loves rambling across the bill country around Austin or will go to any lengths to see the Dallas Cowboys. Curren, though, nearly became British. Like Zola Budd he has the right ancestry, the controversy surrounding the South African-born runner scared him off.

More Wimbledon coverage, page 32

Still fiercely patriotic towards his native land, Curren's racial views would not endure him to international opinion, and he is bitter at the West's efforts to exert pressure on South Africa. He believes life will be hard for whites under a black majority government, but still hopes to make his future there.

Curren never had to struggle in life - his white upper middle-class background, in South Africa's laid-back, coastal pleasure life, Durban, is seen by Jacques as a major factor in Curren's apparent lack of win-at-all-costs determination.

Curren largely grew up in the environment I grew up in, winning was not everything. It still isn't. Tennis is a short-term thing in my career. Life is simply miserable if reaching the top means having everyone you love to have followed to the footstep of his father, Ramanathan. Ramanathan was a Wimbledon semi-finalist in 1960 and 1961, playing in the same, elegant style as Ramesh does today. Each time, Ramanathan was unlucky to come up against big-serving Australian left-handers who both went on to win the title.

Neale Fraser, the Australian Davis Cup captain, is sorely disappointed at losing in the men's singles quarter-finals at Wimbledon. It wasn't so much that he was soundly beaten by Slobodan Zivotic, of Yugoslavia, but more that he worked hard for almost a year and has not played for his country since the 1985 semi-final match with West Germany in Frankfurt last October.

The Germans, inspired by Boris Becker, won 6-0 and 6-0. Lendl, who said he had been arm, played only in the doubles, losing in straight sets with Tomas Smid to Becker and Andreas Maurer.

Kodes, however, knows on which side his bread is buttered. "We would do with a bit," he said. "And he has only to pick up a phone, knock on my door or send me a letter to say he will play."

Kodes calls a truce

Jan Kodes, the 1973 Wimbledon champion and the present Czechoslovak captain, is sorely disappointed at losing in the men's singles quarter-finals at Wimbledon.

Lendl has been fighting a running battle with the Czechoslovak tennis authorities for almost a year and has not played for his country since the 1985 semi-final match with West Germany in Frankfurt last October.

The Germans, inspired by Boris Becker, won 6-0 and 6-0. Lendl, who said he had been arm, played only in the doubles, losing in straight sets with Tomas Smid to Becker and Andreas Maurer.

FOOTBALL

Thomas move angers Luton's chairman

Mitchell Thomas, the England Under-21 international, is at the centre of a dispute involving the first division rivals Tottenham Hotspur and Luton Town. Thomas has joined Tottenham under an approach by the former Luton manager, Steve Perry, who left White Hart Lane six weeks ago. Luton's chairman, David Evans, responded with an angry outburst.

Roma pay to play on British Cup sidelined

Zurich (Reuter) - The Italian first division club, Roma, who have successfully appealed against a ban on players from playing in a European Cup semi-final tie against Dundee United, will instead pay one of football's highest ever fines. UEFA have announced.

approach our assigned players, including Thomas, within days of returning from Mexico. Fiat has shown the same disregard for honour and integrity that is displayed when he ended his contract with us to sign for Tottenham.

"It is clear that what he describes as his love affair with this club has turned into rape. He took the coach and physio with him - now this I'm disgusted. Tottenham had valued Thomas at a 'derisory' £175,000, Evans said. Luton would tell a League transfer tribunal that the player was worth nearer £1 million.

The consortium fighting to save Niddleshongh Football Club are prepared to step aside if John Robinson, the Hull City chairman, can guarantee the third division club's survival. Robinson, a Scottish-born millionaire, has indicated he may back his son, Nicky, in a takeover bid though he wants more time to study facts and figures. Football League rules would prevent Robinson Sar from joining Niddleshongh.

The club are heavily in debt and are due to face an adjourned winding up petition in the High Court on July 14.

Mr Jones, the managing director of Cardiff City, a fourth division club, seems about to reject an offer to return to Queen's Park Rangers, an ex-Olympic athlete, has been invited by Jim Gregory, the chairman of QPR, to return to the London club he left four years ago to take up a post as chief executive. "This is certainly the most difficult decision of my life," Jones said.

European Cup coverage in Brussels involving Liverpool supporters but there looks every chance of the suspension being lifted if the next campaign is trouble-free.

The FA, together with the Scottish and Irish associations, would have to give permission for the suspension to be lifted if the next campaign is trouble-free.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

- Continued from page 31
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Current lacks... More Wimbledon coverage, page 1

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BBC 1
6.00 Ceefax AM
6.50 Breakfast Time with...

TV-AM
6.15 Good Morning Britain...

ITV/LONDON
9.25 Thames news headlines...

BBC 2
6.55 Open University...

CHANNEL 4
2.15 Their Lordships' House...

Radio 4
On long wave, VHF variations...

Radio 3
On medium wave, VHF variations...

WORLD SERVICE
6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

6.15 Good Morning Britain...

9.25 Thames news headlines...

6.55 Open University...

2.15 Their Lordships' House...

On long wave, VHF variations...

On medium wave, VHF variations...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

10.50 (C) Third Test, Peter West...

11.30 About Britain, Hammond...

9.00 Cricket: Third Test and...

4.30 Dancer's Days, Julia...

10.00 News: International...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

1.00 News at One with Leonard...

12.00 Teatime and Claudia...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

5.05 Gentle Ben, Adventures...

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

7.40 No Place Like Home...

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

8.10 The Collyers, The court...

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

9.00 News with John Humphrys...

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

9.30 Big Deal, Bobby discovers...

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

11.20 Film: The Paper Chase...

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

1.10 Weather.

12.30 Jobwatch, A repeat of...

8.00 The Great Egg Race...

7.00 Channel Four news...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

11.00 News: Weather, 12.30...

6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Meridian...

ENTERTAINMENTS
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SPORT

Navratilova's lesson for Sabatini

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova, champion for the past four years and six times altogether, advanced to the Wimbledon women's singles final once again by beating Gabriela Sabatini, of Argentina, aged 16, by 6-2, 6-2, in only 53 minutes yesterday. At least Miss Sabatini had the satisfaction of progressing further than any other player from her country. She was also the youngest player in this century to contest a singles semi-final.



Problems at home for dashing Leconte



The Frenchman, Henri Leconte, who plays Boris Becker in the men's singles semi-finals today, is not too popular in his own country, because he hits the ball too hard. Leconte, who beat Pat Cash in the quarter-finals on Wednesday, cannot help himself. When he sees a ball, he belts it.

Three of last four in debt to Tiriac

By Richard Evans  
Not since Rod Laver, John Newcombe and Tony Roche reached the last four in 1969 has one man exerted the kind of influence on three Wimbledon semi-finalists as Ion Tiriac has this year.

Weather cannot take the blame

By David Miller  
Another year gone by, another tale of Britain being a bystander at its own gala. It is symptomatic of our secondary role in international tennis that two of those vested with the prime responsibility for restoring British prestige, Paul Hutchins and Mark Costello, the Davis Cup captain and coach respectively, should both be sitting in commentary boxes rather than being out and about round the course trying to analyse why we lag behind other nations. Perhaps dear Dan Maskell has set the

WIMBLEDON RESULTS

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions.  
Men's singles  
Holder: B Becker (WG)  
Quarter-finals  
B BECKER (WG) vs M McEIR (CA), 6-4, 6-2, 7-6.  
L LENDL (CA) vs T MAYOTTE (US), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-7.

Connor and Lynch campaign to ostracize Budd at Games

From Pat Butcher Athletics Correspondent, Dresden  
Keith Connor and Andrea Lynch, two of the most respected former British athletes of West Indian origin, are to canvass a move by black members of the England Commonwealth Games team to ostracize Zola Budd for her continuing South African connection. This follows a demand from Tessa Sanderson, the Olympic javelin champion, that Miss Budd should condemn apart-heid.

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Faldo keeps company with the demigod  
From Mitchell Platts, Versailles  
Nick Faldo, conspicuous by his absence from the leader boards during the last two years, made his presence felt once more with a first-round of 66 in the Peugeot Open on the La Boulie course here yesterday.

Australians routed by devastating Aspinall  
On the final day of the sixth Test Match in the Westwood international croquet series, Great Britain won against Australia when Nigel Aspinall defeated the Australian captain, Neil Spooner, in two games with fine displays of controlled break-making.

Brazil top  
The International Football Federation (FIFA) yesterday proclaimed Brazil winners of the World Cup fair play competition.  
Goa Havelange, president of FIFA, presented Octavio Pinto Guimarães, president of the Brazilian Football Association (CBF), with a certificate and a trophy after the Brazilians were chosen "the champions of sportsmanship."

BP local water Monday Watchers in the sky Portfolio £24,000 to be won

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